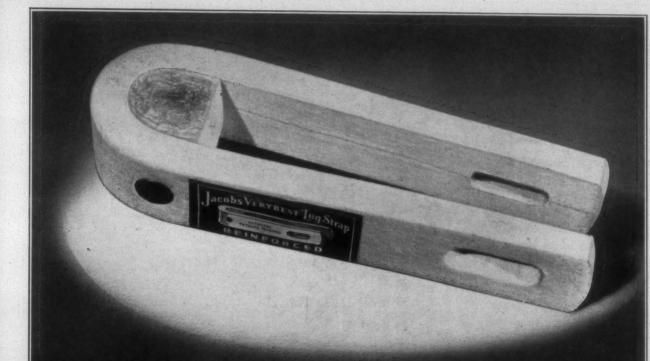
BULLET N

Vol. 51

JANUARY 21, 1937

No. 21



JACOBS

Reinforced "Verybest" Lug Strap

Over 250,000 Jacobs Reinforced "Verybest" Lug Straps sold in 1936. More than 200,000 Cotton Looms now equipped with these Straps, including 90% of all X Model high speed looms in operation.

WHY?

It is the only Lug Strap that can absorb the terrific stops of the modern high speed looms without a smash, month after month, and year after year, with scarcely an adjustment

E. H. JACOBS MFG. CO. DANIELSON, CONN. Established 1869





- 1. Natural and Colored Yarns
- 2. Package Dyeing
- 3. Glazing
- 4. Tube Winding
- 5. Cone Winding

PERFORMANCE (NOT PRICE) DETERMINES VALUE

Franklin Process Service offers exceptional value, not only because its performance is unsurpassed in quality, but also because of its completeness. It includes practically all activities that are logically related to yarns and yarn dyeing and that are economically justified by the demand.

- 6. Cop Winding
- 7. Twisting
- 8. Sample Warping
- 9. Section Beaming
- 10. Ball Warping Package
 Dyed Yarn

FRANKLIN PROCESS

ESTABLISHED 1910



Pioneers in Package Dyeing

Natural Yarns

Colored Yarns

Glazed Yarns

Custom Yarn Dyeing

Dyeing and Processing Machines

PROVIDENCE . PHILADELPHIA . GREENVILLE . CHATTANOOGA . N. Y. REPRESENTATIVE, 40 WORTH ST.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY. 118 WEST FOURTH STREET CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PEAR YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MA L. MATTER MARCH 2, 1811, AT POSTOFFICE CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CON-RESS, MARCH 2, 1897.

CIAN CHARLES

THE BEST HOSE

FOR CLEAN-UP WORK

S CORES of mills tell us that Goodyear Wingfoot Cord Air Hose is the longest-wearing they have ever used. You have only to see how it is made to understand why.

It has a double cover! A heavy layer of tough cover stock is built under the outer braid of its high-tensile cotton cord carcass. Even when the outer cover has completely worn away, this inside secondary cover keeps the hose serviceable—giving you double wear!

Both inner and outer covers are specially compounded to resist abrasion and cutting by concrete floors, machine frames and tools—a further guarantee of long service. Its tube resists the deteriorating action of warm and cold lubricating oils that may accidentally pass from the compressor. Mill hands like it because it is light weight, flexible and easy to handle.

This special clean-up hose is a product of Goodyear's own long experience with cotton. Like all Goodyear products for the textile industry it is specified in the correct size for your operation by the G. T. M.—Goodyear Technical Man. Let this practical textile man demonstrate its time and money-saving advantages to you. To bring him to your mill, write Goodyear, Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, California—or the nearest Goodyear Mechanical Rubber Goods Distributor.



1900000

BELTS

MOLDED GOODS

HOSE
PACKING

Made by the makers of y



LET US ALSO QUOTE YOU ON

Acetic Acid Acetate of Soda Acetate of Lead Alums Agua Ammonia Barium Chloride Bi-Chromate of Soda Bi-Sulphate of Soda Bi-Sulphite of Soda Carbonate of Soda Caustic Soda, Solid and Flake Chloride of Lime Chloride of Zinc Epsom Salts Glauber's Salt Lactic Acid Muriatic Acid Nifric Acid Oxalic Acid Phosphate of Soda Silicate of Soda Sulphate of Soda, Anhydrous Sulphite of Soda Sulphide of Soda Sulphuric Acid Tri-Sodium Phosphate

RASSELLI FORMIC ACID, added to the dyebath, G produces colors that are brighter and more brilliant in shade, without streaks or clouds and perfectly level, even in cross dyeing.

Textile manufacturers will find that Grasselli Formic Acid, 85% and 90%, is always uniform in qualityalways crystal clear-never darkening when exposed to light. It is both an acid and an aldehyde, therefore, it produces results not obtainable in other acids.

It will not tender the most delicate fabrics, yet has the efficient strength to almost completely exhaust the dyebath.

Selecting "Grasselli Grade" is your assurance of quality and uniformity in formic acid. Write, phone or wire our nearest office.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY, INC.



QUPOND GRASSELLI CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT GENERAL OFFICES: CLEVELAND, OHIO



Boston Chicago Cleveland Milwaukee New Orleans Philadelphia ham Charlotte Cincinnati Detroit New Haven New York Pittsburgh San Francisco, 584 Mission Street Los Angeles, 2260 E. 15th Street Represented in Canada by CANADIAN INDUSTRIES, LTD., General Chemicals Division, Montreal and Toronto More than 5,000,000 Spindles

are now being supplied with cotton prepared by



Cleaning & Blending Reserves

Ultimately Your Picking will be Saco-Lowell

Since March, 1936, these mills have selected Saco-Lowell Cleaning and Blending Reserves as an important step in the modernizing of their plants

Proximity Mig. Co., Greensboro, N. C. Revolution Cotton Mills, Greensboro, N. C. Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co., Salem, Mass. Woodside Cotton Mills Co., Greenville, S. C. Dallas Mfg. Co., Huntsville, Ala. Lockwood Company, Waterville, Maine Pacolet Mfg. Co., New Holland, Ga. Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C. Louisville Textiles, Inc., Louisville, Ky. Dunson Mills, La Grange, Ga. Wabasso Cotton Co., Three Rivers, Que. White Mills, East Jaffrey, N. H. Grosvenor Dale Co., Grosvenor Dale, Conn. Falls Company, Norwich, Conn. Inman Mills, Inc., Inman, S. C. Wallace Mfg. Co., Jonesville, S. C. Hannah Pickett Mills, Rockingham, N. C. Moultrie Cotton Mills, Moultrie, Ga. Firestone Cotton Mills, New Bedford, Mass. Woodside Cotton Mills Co., Simpsonville, S. C. Woodside Cotton Mills Co., Fountain Inn, S. C.

Easley No. 1 — Easley, S. C. Easley No. 2 — Liberty, S. C. Easley No. 3 — Liberty, S. C.

Piedmont Mfg. Co., Piedmont, S. C.

It cannot be otherwise if you are interested in keeping abreast of the industry. Since March, 1935, the cotton for 5,000,000 active spindles has been prepared by means of Cleaning and Blending Reserves.

Even laps made from cotton effectively cleaned and thoroughly blended ... without fibre damage ... at costs lower than average for operating and upkeep are some of the basic facts which have built up this decided preference for Saco-Lowell Equipment. If you are still using obsolete preparatory equipment - INVESTIGATE!

MODERNIZE to Economize

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

147 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

WHAT CORK'S ABILITY TO RESIST LATERAL FLOW

means in

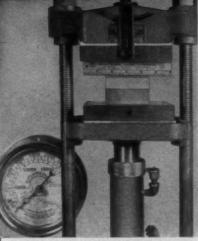
NE of the most important advantages of cork is its ability to take compression without expanding in the opposite direction. This ability to resist lateral flow is the result of cork's unique cell structure-consisting of millions of minute cells of confined still air.

When cork is compressed what actually happens is that only the air within its cells is compressed. Dimensional change takes place only in the direction in which pressure is applied. Hence, cork does not spread or flow laterally. Under pressure its width remains practically the same.

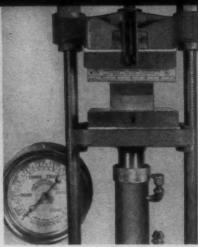
Better Line Contact

One result of cork's unique resistance to lateral flow is its better full length contact with the bottom steel roll at all times. The cot springs back quickly when pressure is released. This means a truer, more positive draft and a greater spinning efficiency. There is no tendency for "bellying out" or becoming barrel-shaped—and there are no loose cots due to stretch.

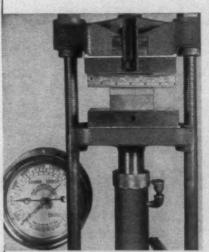
This resistance-to-flow characteristic, together with cork's high coefficient of friction, durability, resilience, and resistance to liquid penetration, helps provide a roll covering that spins stronger, more uniform yarn, wears longer, requires fewer roll changes, and, in the majority of mills, cuts roll



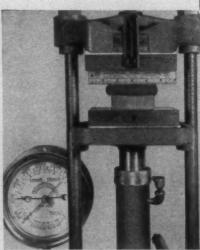
Start of test on cork. A 3-inch square block of the composition used in Armstrong's Cork Cots is placed between the steel blocks of a hydraulic press.



2. Start of test on rubber. A rubber block of the same size, thickness, and hardness of the cork composition is tested under similar conditions.



3. Same cork composition block under compression of 4,000 pounds per square inch. Width of the block is practically the same as in the picture above. Convincing proof of cork's resistance to lateral flow.



4. The rubber block was subjected to the same pressure of 4,000 pounds per square inch. Notice the extrusion of the material beyond the normal width of the block measures almost 1/4 inch on each sidel

covering costs by 50% or more! If you'd like the complete story

of cork's unique spinning properties-also samples of the new Armstrong's Extra Cushion Seamless

Cork Cot-call your nearest Armstrong representative or write direct to Armstrong Cork Products Co., Textile Div., 921 Arch St., Lancaster, Pa.

FOR SPINNING

ROLLS

ARMSTRONG'S EXTRA CUSHION SEAMLESS CORK COTS

ARMSTRONG HAS MADE CORK

Cost Reduction In Cotton Manufacturing

By W. King

ANAGERS of cotton spinning or cotton weaving units are today, as part of the daily task, making strenuous efforts to eliminate or reduce plant operating inefficiencies which are responsible for high production costs. This movement for greater operating efficiency is forced in the first place by the desire to turn trading losses into profits and in the second place by the pressure of a rapidly improving production technique. It is the purpose of this article to indicate some of the important causes of operating inefficiencies and to discuss advanced developments irrespective of their origin, providing they are helpful in attaining the object in view.

MACHINE OBSOLESCENCE

Of the three important factors responsible for high production costs, comprising machine obsolescence, costly machine maintenance, and management policies in relation to production, that of machine obsolescence is of outstanding importance. This is so because equipment is now available for doing the required work better and cheaper than much of the cotton manufacturing machinery now in place in many mills.

It should be mentioned that a machine may be defined as obsolete and excessively expensive in all charges relating to it when another machine has been designed and perfected to do the same work at a lower cost. The degree of obsolescence depends upon special circumstances and the merits o fold and new machines, but it

can be laid down as a definite rule that if the economies resulting from the installation of a new machine over a period of five years are equal to the cost of the machine and initial charges then it is worth installing, for thereafter it affords substantial savings on operations. The efficiency of a new machine may be measured by the savings it affords through increased production, reduced labor

ANAGERS of cotton spinning or cotton weaving units are today, as part of the daily task, making strenuous efforts to eliminate or reduce plant floor space.

It is highly probable that the savings resulting from the installation of new equipment will be most substantial in the case of vertical organization or raw cotton to finished cloth mills, but they would also be substantial in regard to cotton spinnings mills on the basis of contracted opening, carding, and spinning processes, and likewise in regard to weaving mills where opportunities exist for the more widespread installation of automatic looms. It is practically certain that wherever winding and warping machines of the new type are installed, whether by horizontal or vertical units, substantial savings could be effected by the use of high-speed machinery designed to increase the production of standard lines and make possible marked savings in labor charges.

The widespread prevalence of machine obsolescence in cotton manufacturing compels mill managements to give serious consideration to the claims of new machinery already mentioned. It is advisable, wherever possible, to install small but complete units for experimental purposes—full facilities will be gladly extended by machine makers—and to operate them under day to day mill conditions. The claims of such new equipment can then be tested and the results compared with those obtained from relatively old equipment, and a decision arrived at

as to whether the installation of new equipmsent is advisable. Another method is to employ industrial engineers for the purpose of collecting essential information relating to production costs of new and old systems. It will be found in most cases that new equipment will pay for itself in five years and thereafter show a profit and on that basis its installation would certainly be fully justified.



(Continued on Page 32)



Industrial Relations

By W. M. McLaurine

Secretary American Cotton Manufacturers Association

O magazine that attempts to cover the problems of an industry is complete unless it gives a due amount of encouragement to the subject of industrial relations.

This is a scientific age in which we live and engineering is so exact and methodical in its applications that processes and products and machines are numbered and weighed with a rather final exactness.

This scientific handling of machines and materials has had a tendency at times to extend to the handling of men, and those eager students and devotees of system, in their eagerness for the perfect industry, have forgotten that man has a soul and a personality that refuses to be regimented and numbered and allocated with the same ease and exactness that machinery and materials can be handled.

With the growth of factories and the complexities of machines and processes there has grown up a greater need for system and definite procedure. There is no fault to be found with this fact provided man is not treated with the same coldness and rigidity as that applied to machinery and materials.

The one outstanding distinction in man, that differentiates him from the lower creations and even the materials with which he works, is personality—human personality—and no man or group will work or wear well where this fact is disregarded.

The one great insult that we will not stand, is an insult to our personality and that, which makes us grow and try to be worthy of our own self-respect and the jobs that we do, is to have our personalities and jobs respected.

In this scientific system, in which we all find ourselves a part, the overseer and the superintendent can readily see that this subject of industrial relationship must be active and vital in his progress.

The system tends to submerge the individual, all the way from office force to scrubber boys, and mankind refuses to be submerged and become a number or a producer of a process devoid of human qualities, human reactions and human regards.

Any system or organization that fails to recognize this unconquerable and unsuppressable urge in man is destined at some date to find that he has lost control and the respect of his men and they will seek the leadership of some one who will respect their humanities or will promise to give them they key which will open the closed door to them.

It was but natural that the sweep and surge of science

and system should swing its principles too far and with too much rigidity. An old law of physics says that for every action there must be a reaction and now for the last few years there has been a gradual awakening of the social conscience of industry. Both employer and employee realize that it has submerged personalities too much and there must be a reasonable and sensible back swing that will again bring personalities and personal responsibilities into the foreground.

In the handling of this problem which is now upon every industry, there are two alternatives. It must be solved by the industry itself in a delightful and dignified way or it will be solved by forces outside of the industry in a not so delightful or dignified way. This problem must be solved for those industries who have not yet solved it and who are making no attempt at its solution.

In the handling of this problem there are no more important key men any men upon whom its solution falls more heavily than the overseers and superintendents. They are the connecting link between management and workers. They are the interpreters of policies and plans. They are the reflectors of ideals and ideas. In fact, it is the attitudes of this group that make or break the organization.

It is a rather drastic thing to say but in much of the labor troubles that have arisen in times past, the seat of the trouble all too often rested back with the superintendent and overseers. They either fomented the trouble or were unable to cope with a situation that arose under their supervision. As harsh as this may seem, a careful analysis will prove the truth of the statement.

Without going into too much details, we will analyze this statement a little and see if it is too drastic.

A careless employment policy will let trouble makers into an organization. It will employ the wrong man for a job. It will not give the man full details about his job and properly instruct him in what he may be expected to do and receive. The foreman may not explain company policies to him carefully. He may not win the man's respect before he puts him to work. He may be an old time foreman and think that the fear factor is all that is necessary to drive him into control.

There are dozens of conditions that arise here and just as it is said on the farms that a crop is half made when the seed bed is properly prepared, just so it may be said about the care one should use in inducting new workers into an organization.

(Continued on Page 33)

Determining The Breaking Strength of Cotton Yarns

By Mary Anna Grimes*

TRENGTH is one of the most difficult to determine of all the physical properties of cotton fibres. For many years two methods have been used. In one the strength of an individual fibre is determined and an average of a large number, probably 500 or more, of these individual determinations is assumed to be the breaking strength. The second method as now used is a modification of the Chandler bundle method. A bundle of combed fibers is wrapped with thread, then broken in special jaws and the breaking strength per cross-sectional area determined on the basis of the circumference, making certain corrections for the thread, variations in size, etc. The average of ten or more such breaks is considered the true strength. The first method requires only one piece of equipment—a single fibre breaking device. The second requires a special bundle wrapping device and specially constructed jaws for use in a breaking strength machine. Both are time consuming, particularly the single fibre method, and for this reason their use is limited. The bundle method requires considerable practice in wrapping and breaking for satisfactory results, and

even experienced operators may have as high as 25 per cent of the bundles or breaks to discard because of slippage or breakage in the wrapping device or slippage in the jaws of the breaking machine. The leather lining of the jaws used in breaking must be renewed frequently.

Another method has recently been reported by Guy F. Crowley, which he calls the flat bundle test. He has found this method satisfactory for fibres such as silk and rayon which can be cut to definite lengths of approximately three in. The parallel fibres are pasted between strips of adhesive tape with the edges touching, and the break made between ordinary fabric jaws set to touch. The breaking strength per cross-sectional area is then calculated.

EXPERIMENTAL

It was suggested by Prof. E. R. Schwarz and others at Massachusetts Institute of Technology that cotton fibres could be broken in the same manner using the cotton classer's estimate of the length, and using drafting tape, which is easier to manipulate and less expensive than the

Chandler Bundle				Cut to tinch weighed and taped		Uncut, weighed, and taped		Scorea		
Number of cotton	Number of breaks	Strength in thousend lbs. per sq. in and standard error	S. E. as % of mean	Strength in 1bs per_gram of cotton and standard error	S. E.	Strength in	S. E. as % of	Chandler bundle	Cut, weighed, and taped	Uncut, weighed, and taped
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	100 100 100 25 25 25 25 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	59.6 ± 1.08 71.2 ± 0.48 57.1 ± 0.47 70.4 ± 1.18 72.7 ± 0.83 74.7 ± 0.89 72.7 ± 0.84 56.6 ± 1.25 52.9 ± 0.96 49.0 ± 1.06 50.0 ± 1.06 54.1 ± 0.68 67.7 ± 0.64 66.3 ± 0.65 67.3 ± 0.76 67.0 ± 1.01 63.5 ± 1.07 63.9 ± 0.84 58.8 ± 1.06 59.5 ± 0.99 57.1 ± 0.96 56.3 ± 1.67	1.81 0.67 0.82 1.68 1.14 1.19 1.16 2.21 1.26 0.95 1.13 1.51 1.69 1.34 1.80 1.66 1.66 1.68 2.97	2030 ± 12 3200 ± 27 1900 ± 15 2690 ± 34 3030 ± 27 3100 ± 47 2740 ± 45 1990 ± 36 1990 ± 38 2010 ± 25 2360 ± 41 2020 ± 27 2020 ± 27 2020 ± 27 2030 ± 25 1810 ± 25 1810 ± 27 1870 ± 40 2050 ± 29 2175 ± 34 2050 ± 33 1990 ± 35	0.59 0.84 0.79 1.26 0.89 1.52 1.64 1.81 1.91 1.90 1.24 1.99 2.12 1.94 2.08 1.28 1.41 1.56 1.61	2350 ± 36 1940 ± 38 1770 ± 43 1740 ± 13 1630 ± 24 1540 ± 29 2190 ± 51 2180 ± 30 2180 ± 47 1830 ± 46 1860 ± 39 1640 ± 29 2110 ± 45 1800 ± 59 1670 ± 43 1750 ± 53	1.53 1.96 2.43 0.75 1.47 1.88 2.33 1.38 2.16 2.51 2.10 1.77 1.49 2.13 3.28 2.57 3.03	6 3 4 3 3 5 6 6 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 4 4 2 Zotal 73	6 4 3 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 7 2	4 3 6 5 4 3 5 3 2 3 4 5 3 1 2 1 58

¹ Total number of breaks - Chandler and cut 460 each and uncut 260.

adhesive tape. The area of the cross-section is calculated by the formula,

weight

area=

density×length

and the strength per cross-section by the formula,

machine break

strength=

area

*Textiles and Clothing Specialist, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, College Station, Tex.

In an endeavor to find a method more rapid than the Chandler bundle, this suggested method and modifications have been tried at this station, using cottons ranging in length from 13/16 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Seventeen samples of different cottons, each containing at least 10 specimens, were broken by this method using the cotton classer's estimate of length, but it was found there was greater variation within each lot and between lots than by Chandler method, as shown in the accompanying table. It is believed this variation was due to

RESULTS OBTAINED BY THREE METHODS FOR DETER-MINING THE STRENGTH OF COTTON FIBRES

differences in the proportion of fibres of the various lengths within each bundle of fibres and to errors in estimating the length of the fibres. Upon making fibre arrays it was found that the lengths as estimated by a cotton classer were not sufficiently accurate for the purpose. It is believed this method would be quite satisfactory when used in conjunction with fibre arrays.

It was decided to try cutting the bundle of fibres to a length of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. A cutting gage was made by joining with a hinge of adhesive tape, strips of transparent celluloid 0.016 in. thick, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, and approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. The bundle of fibres, which had been carefully combed as for the Chandler bundle, but left flat, was placed as uniformly distributed as possible, on one side of the gage so as to extend between marks $\frac{3}{4}$ in. apart as shown in Fig. 1.

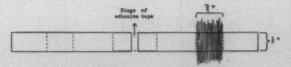


Fig. 1. Diagram showing arrangement of fibres before closing gage, cutting fibres, weighing and taping.

The other half of the gage was turned over the cotton. With the gage held firmly between the fingers, the ends of the fibres extending beyond the gage were cut off with sharp dissecting scissors. The gage and cotton were weighed, the weight of the cotton being kept between 0.025±.005 grams. The gage was opened and two strips of 1-inch drafting tape placed across the cotton and lengthwise of the gage, the tape meeting in the center of the cotton and gage. The tape was lifted from the gage with the cotton adhering to it, turned and the tape folded to cover the other side of the bundle (Fig. 2). The prepared bundle was placed between 2-inch fabric jaws, the edge of the jaws touching and the outside edge of the tape and jaws coinciding, and the bundle broken. No slippage occurs within the jaws in this method, and the

bundle breaks quickly and sharply although there is greater elongation than in the Chandler bundle. The strength of the cotton may then be determined by either of two methods: The strength per cross-sectional area may be determined by the formula already given; or the

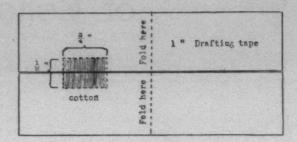


Fig. 2. Diagram showing taping of cotton fibres after cutting and weighing.

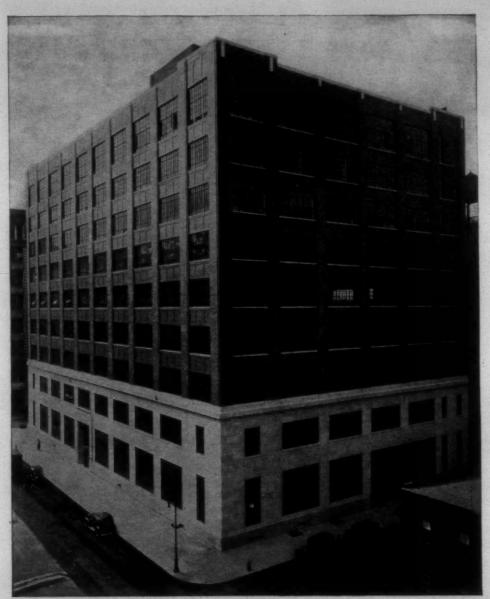
strength in pounds per gram of cotton of this length found by dividing the machine break by the weight of the cotton. The latter method is of course simpler and is satisfactory for comparisons of cottons broken by the same method, but neither can be converted into terms comparable to the results obtained by the Chandler method.

RESULTS COMPARED

Unfortunately, the true strength of the various cottons used is not known so there is no standard by which these methods may be judged. However, the strengths of the same cottons broken by each of the three methods and the standard errors as percentages of the means were determined. The standard errors as percentages of the means were scored by a scale containing six intervals of 0.50 each, beginning with 0.50 per cent, and with the highest score given to the lowest error as percentage of the mean. The results of these tests are given in the accompanying table. The score for the Chandler method is shown to be 73, the cut-weighed-taped 72, and the uncut-weighed-taped 58. These figures indicate that the first two methods are of approximately equal accuracy.

In the analysis of the strength of 23 other lots of cotton, not included in the tabulated data, each with two variables due to treatment, 230 breaks were made by each of the three methods. The variations due to treatments and methods of breaking were determined by Snedecor's method. The variations due to methods were found to be 5.83 for the Chandler bundle, 5.82 for the cut-weighed-taped, and 7.98 for the uncut-weighed-taped method. This analysis indicates that in this case the Chandler bundle and the cut-weighed-taped methods were equally satisfactory and verifies the conclusions drawn from the data for the first 23 samples.

It is believed that the uncut-weighed-taped method is suitable for routine work where great accuracy is not demanded, and when used in conjunction with fibre arrays may prove to be sufficiently accurate for research purposes. The cut-weighed-taped method has been found to be as accurate as the Chandler bundle method. The chief advantages of the proposed taped methods over that of the Chandler bundle method are the saving of considerable time and energy and the elimination of the wrapping device and the special jaws.



ANNOUNCEMENT

T is with pleasure that we announce our new address. Here, under one roof, equipped with every modern facility for efficient service, are combined the GDC offices, laboratories, warehouse and shipping rooms. From these new quarters GDC now offers its customers the advantages of a complete line of dyestuffs for wool, cotton, silk, rayon, paper, leather, paints, dry colors, resins and various other trades using colors or allied products, backed by a comprehensive technical service for their application. GENERAL DYESTUFF CORPORATION, 435 Hudson St., N. Y.





Manufacturers of Textile Leathers

for Nearly Half a Century

Forty-One New Knitting Plants in South Last Year

TOTAL of 41 new knitting plants were established in the South last year, according to an article in the January issue of Southern Knitter, a new journal established by Clark Publishing Company to serve this rapidly expanding branch of the Southern Textil Industry.

The list of new mills follows:

NORTH CAROLINA Lincoln Knitting Mill, Maiden. Finer Silk Hosiery, Charlotte. Finer Fashioned Mills, Charlotte. Parkway Hosiery Mills, Asheville. Barnett Hosiery Mills, Taylorsville. Brooks Hosiery Mills, Hickory. Biltmore Hosiery Mills, Naples (near Biltmore). R. D. Wilson, Inc., Burlington. Whitener Hosiery Mills, Hickory. Hazel Knitting Mills, Burlington. Ellis Hosiery Mills, Hickory. Sterling Knitting Mills, Hickory. Callum Mfg. Co., Greensboro. Archer Hosiery Mills, Graham. Glen Raven Knitting Mills, Glen Raven. Carolina Hosiery Mills, Elizabeth City. A. W. Wheeler Co., Brevard. Grenaco Knitting Mills, Rockingham. Whenball Hosiery Mills, Newton. Fisher-Beck Hosiery Mills, Cranberry (branch of Kingsport, Tenn.; finishing equipment only). Alamac Hosiery Mills, Reidsville.

TENNESSEE

Tennessee Hosiery Co., Chattanooga. Charleston Hosiery Mills, Charleston. Decatur Hosiery Mills, Decatur. Lorraine Textile Mills, Sweetwater. Strickland Hosiery Mills, Petersburg. Mill by Don Boone, Chattanooga. Mill by C. F. Rogers, Kingsport. Hamblein Hosiery Mill, Morristown. Milne Hosiery Mills, Cleveland.

OTHER STATES Summit Textile Co., Summit, Miss. Murray Hosiery Mills, Frankfort, Ky. Kenmore Hosiery Mills, Fredericksburg, Va. Oscar Nebel Co., Winchester, Va. Rodgers Hosiery Mills, Athens, Ga. Pure Silk Hosiery Mills, Panama City, Fla. Douglasville Hosiery Mills, Douglasville, Ga. Spotlight Hosiery Mills, Rome, Ga. Albany Mfg. Co., Albany, Ga. Cordele Development Co., Cordele, Ga. Wallner Silk Hosiery Mills, Pulaski, Va. Rodgers Hosiery Mills, Laurens, S. C.

INCREASED EQUIPMENT

Records are not vet available showing the total number of new knitting machines that will be operated by the above mills. It is expected, however, that total equipment added this year by new mills and by installation of additional machines in existing mills will exceed the total for 1935. In that year, a total of 4,774 additional machines were installed by Southern mills.



U S Worsted Tension Shuttle *
gives POSITIVE TENSION on
The First Pick!



EXHAUSTIVE tests in our own plant—
sample orders from mills and then
repeat orders—that is the story of what has
happened to our new worsted shuttle and
the tension eye which is revolutionizing the
worsted trade!

Fitted with the latest U S die-cast eye which is positive threading and equipped with the latest tension, the New U S Worsted Tension Shuttle gives positive tension on the first pick and every pick in bobbin changing looms. This positive action eliminates loose or tight picks. The eye mechanism is adjustable to practically any degree of tension desired.

Let us demonstrate the New Worsted Tension Shuttle in your mill. Your request for samples will receive immediate consideration.

* Patent No. 1378837

U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO.

Lawrence, Massachusetts

Offices: Providence, R. I., Manchester, N. H., Philadelphia, Pa., Goffstown, N. H., Monticello, Ga., Charlotte, N. C., Greenville, S. C., Johnson City, Tenn. Chicago Agent: Albert R. Breen, 80 E. Jackson Blvd.

BETTER BOBBINS • SPOOLS • CONES • SHUTTLES

The So-Called "Child Labor Amendment"

EPORTS have just appeared in the public press to the effect that a renewed effort will be made to secure early in 1937 the ratification of the "Twentysecond Amendment" to the Constitution of the United States, which was submitted to the State by Congress in 1924. That amendment has often been called the "Child Labor Amendment," and its advocacy has sometimes been carried on under the guise of humanitarianism, as though the amendment were just intended to prevent sweat-shop conditions or the like. As a matter of fact, it is just about as heartless a measure as anything that could possibly be conceived.

It provides that "the Congress shall have power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age." Some people have a sort of notion that the amendment merely refers to gainful employment, but that is not at all the case. The word "labor" was expressly insisted on in the wording of the amendment as over against the word "employment." A large number of other changes intended to reduce the powers given to Congress to some sort of rational limits were also voted down according to the wishes of the radical elements that determined the wording. The amendment gives to any officials whom Congress may choose to appoint power to enter into the homes of the people and to regulate or prevent altogether those home activities of children and youth without which there can be no normal development of family life.

The amendment does not merely give to Congress powers now possessed by State legislatures.

If, indeed, it did merely do that, it would certainly be bad enough. It would even then be the most extreme instance yet observed of that centralization of power which is such a menace to the life of our country.

But as a matter of fact it does far more than that. No State legislature, it is safe to say, now possesses, under the Constitution of the State (to say nothing of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States), power to prohibit altogther the labor of persons under 18 years of age. Yet that is exactly the power that this amendment gives to Congress. We must remember that the amendment is to be written, not into some subordinate instrument, but into the Constitution of the United States, which is the safeguard of our liberties. It may well be held to have the effect of repealing any guarantees of liberty, now in the Constitution, which will conflict with it. That being so, this movement will practically wipe out the rights of the 45,000,000 persons under 18 years of age in this country, and the rights of their parents so far as those persons are concerned. It will place those 45,000,000 persons under the despotic control of government officials.

Some people say that Congress can be trusted not to make unwise use of those powers. But we are really amazed when people advance any such argument as that.

In the first place, the reposing of such implicit trust in the legislative branch of our government is contrary to the heart and core of our Constitution. Our Constitution seeks to safeguard liberty by a system of careful checks and balances between the legislative, executive and judicial branches. That balance is completely destroyed by this amendment.

In the second place, Congress plainly can not be trusted not to make unwise use of powers like those which are given to it by this amendment. The events of recent years have shown that only too clearly. Just let a time of depression come, and just let casual majorities in Congress be unchecked by Constitutional inhibitions, and just let the enemies of our free institutions fish in troubled waters as they have done with such success during the present depression—and we shall see very soon how much Congress can be trusted! Looking the thing squarely in the face, we may say without fear of successful contradiction that this so-called "Child Labor Amendment" is not really a mere amendment to our Constitution at all; it means practically the destruction of our Constitution. If it is ratified, all guarantees of liberty will practically have been wiped out in this country so far as the more important-because formative-part of human life is concerned. The attack upon the decency and privacy of family life will have celebrated its most decisive triumph.

As for the bearing of all this upon Christian education, in the home as well as in the school, surely not many words are needed to point that out. Anything that attacks the family, as this amendment does, attacks the Christian religion. Small likelihood will there be, if this amendment is ratified, that the advocates of Christian education in this country will very long remain unmolested. The step is not a very long one from the ratification of this amendment to the compulsory youth movement of Hitler or the comprehensive slavery of the Soviet system.

Certainly the danger is now very acute. Only 36 States are required to ratify the amendment if it is to become part of the Constitution. Twenty-four States have already ratified it. Only twelve more, therefore, are

Nineteen of the 24 States which have not ratified are to have regular sessions beginning next month. These are Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island,

(Continued on Page 31)

Now

ELECTRIC BATCHER CONTROL

ROLLS FROM THE TENTER



One of several electric batcher controls installed on Winsor & Jerauld tenters in the plant of the Mt. Hope Finishing Co., North Dighton, Mass.

WHATEVER the type of cloth, the electric drive and control system now being announced by General Electric makes possible faster production of rolls at the batcher and helps produce solid rolls, wrinkleless along the entire length, and even and straight at the ends.

Because tension on the cloth is so nearly constant, the G-E batcher

control also helps to preserve the finish. Furthermore there is no distortion of pattern due to tension variations—as is sometimes the case with friction devices.

With this new control, tension is quickly and easily adjusted by turning the rheostat. The proper tension for any cloth is set beforehand by the operator; and because of the characteristics of the motor and control system, this tension is maintained as the roll builds up.

New as it is, this General Electric development has already been proved in mills in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. For information in regard to it, address General Electric, Schenectady, New York, stating the conditions of operation of your tenters.

This apparatus is designed primarily for direct current. However, since the amount of power required for winding is small, conversion equipment to obtain direct current is relatively inexpensive. Under certain conditions, the G-E batcher control can be applied to operate on alternating current.

011-177



The Plight Of Cotton

HE plight of cotton is chiefly responsible for the situation in the South. And that goes back to the outbreak of the World War more than twenty-two years ago. During the five years prior to the outbreak of the war the world consumed an average of 13,150,000 bales of American cotton a year and average annual production was slightly below that amount. Then in 1914 an unusually favorable growing season produced a record-breaking crop, exceeding 16,000,000 bales. The war broke over the world in August, 1914, and this completely cut off the Central European markets. cotton exchanges were closed for three months, and meantime the price of cotton shot down from 13 cents to 7½ cents a pound almost over night, a loss of \$400,000,-000 on the 1914 crop, and the South was prostrated. Then during the war consumption of American cotton was reduced more than a million bales a year, the decline being 6,123,000 bales for the five years ending July 31, 1919. Next came the boll weevil, which destroyed four and a half million bales of cotton in 1920, and more than six million bales in each of the two following years. The 1921 crop was reduced to 7,954,000 bales and that of 1922 was only 9,755,000 bales. As a result of the scarcity thus created, world consumption of American cotton during the five years ending July 31, 1924, was 8,000,000 bales less than that of the five years immediately preceding the World War. Those were agonizing years of struggle for the South, and the question was seriously asked whether the world would have to find a new supply of cotton outside the United States. "Our conclusion seems inevitable," said a cotton broker's market letter in January, 1923. "The world must be clothed. If America is no longer equal to the task other countries will eventually discover the means of filling the gap." But new acreage was put in cultivation and the boll weevil was finally brought under control. The South came back like a house afire. Whereas the combined crops of the two years of 1921 and 1922 amounted to 17,709,000 bales, those of the two years of 1925 and 1926 amounted to 34,081,000 bales, by far the largest amount of cotton ever produced in two years in the South. It was the South's emphatic answer to those who had predicted that it was through. As a matter of fact it was a little too emphatic, but there followed a quick adjustment of production to demand. The American crops during the three years ending December 31, 1929, averaged 14,087,000 bales, while world consumption of American cotton during the three years ending July 31, 1929, averaged 15,516,000 bales! In other words, annual world consumption of American cotton was running 1,500,000 bales ahead of production, and it looked as if the rehabilitation of the cotton South was only a matter of a few years in the future. After all the vicissitudes through which it had passed as a result of the World War and the boll weevil, the South seemed to be entering a period during which the production of cotton could be stabilized on a basis of an average annual production of fifteen million bales, which could be expanded with the normal increase in population and resulting greater consumption. And then

came the collapse of the foreign market for American cotton!

This is an old story to readers of this periodical, to be sure, but it is the true story of what's the matter in the South. Writing in August, 1925, just as the South was conquering the boll weevil, Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson, Jr., economist of the Chase National Bank, said: "A continuance of our agricultural prosperity must rest on a continuance of adequate European demand. For the present, European demand is being sustained by a vast volume of foreign loans. European demand can be permanently sustained only if Europe is able to get dollars in our markets by sending us an increased volume of goods. This can be assured only by a substantial moderation of the rigors of our tariff policy." Well, the foreign demand continued to be sustained by a vast volume of foreign loans until 1929. Then American investors stopped buying foreign securities, and the foreign market for American goods, including cotton, collapsed. The world continued to increase its consumpttion of cotton, but the difficulty of obtaining American cotton, which was complicated by the enactment of the Hawley-Smoot tariff in 1930, impelled the world to look for other sources of supply, and foreign production of cotton increased to unprecedented levels. To this good day there has been no "substantial moderation of the rigors of our tariff policy" and so the situation continues. We are willing to support any practicable move to help tenants become landowners. But meantime, the more fundamental job of restoring the foreign market for American cotton is still being neglected. And we do not think any plan to help the tenants will get very far so long as this continues to be true.—Texas Weekly.

File Objections To Consolidated Textile Plan

A flood of formal objections to the plan for a reorganization of the Consolidated Textile Corporation under Section 77-B of the Bankruptcy Act, offered by Edward B. Levy, attorney for an unnamed group, have been filed with Referee Peter B. Olney, Jr., who, as Special Master, has been hearing evidence upon the original plan submitted by the Storer Bondholders Committee, which controls over 70 per cent of the outstanding bonds.

Practically all counsel in the case, expect George E. Netter, of Burnstine, Geist & Netter, attorney for a minority bondholders committee, have filed objection to the plan, which was sponsored by Mr. Netter's group.

Federal Judge Goddard in a formal order has directed the referee to consider the Netter-Nevy plan, without Judge Goddard passing upon whether it is an amendment to the original reorganization plan or a new plan. Judge Goddard directs the referee to hear all interested parties in support of or in opposition to the Netter-Levy plan, and to receive and pass upon proofs and evidence and to make specific findings of fact and conclusions and report them to the court with all convenient speed.

From Father to Son and to Son's Sons

Our business was founded 118 Years Ago

95 Years Ago

t was located in Hopedale

40 Years Ago the several

Hopedale manufacturing companies that had sprung from that
start were combined in the Draper Company

20 Years

Ago Draper Corporation succeeded Draper Company

These Important Dates

In Draper history remind us of the cordial relations through all these years we have enjoyed with members of the Textile Industry * * A Past Rich in Memories is most worth while when those Memories have living links with the present

Some of You Knew Our Fathers and Grandfathers

Some of us knew your Fathers and Grandfathers * From Father to Sons and Son's Sons there has been mutual regard and fellow feeling

We are proud of our heritage * * We are proud of the Industry we serve * * We are proud of our friends in the Industry

At the Start of Each New Year

We like to pause to dwell upon these Memories and these Friendships and vision a Future in keeping with the Past \leftrightarrow \leftrightarrow \leftrightarrow They inspire the wish that 1937 may be

A Happy and Prosperous Year

for all our Old Friends and our New Friends in the Textile Industry

DRAPER CORPORATION

Personal News

- J. H. Huff has been promoted from fixer to overseer night Carding, No. 1 Mill, Jefferson, Ga.
- N. C. Spray, of Meridian, Miss., is now overseer carding, Mill No. 2, Jefferson Mills, Crawford, Ga.
- R. V. Carlisle has been promoted from fixer to overseer night weaving, No. 1 Mill, Jefferson, Ga.
- H. H. Spray, from Jackson, Miss., is now overseer carding, No. 1 Mill, Jefferson, Ga.

Edgar Lane has been promoted from second hand to overseer weaving, Enterprise Mill, Augusta, Ga.

- C. H. McAllister, third hand in carding, Sibley Mill, Augusta, has been promoted to second hand.
- G. C. Rambow is now third hand in carding, Sibley Mill, Augusta, Ga.

Tom Long is now second hand in weaving, Enterprise Mill, Augusta, Ga.

Fred Wood has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving, Enterprise Mill, Augusta, Ga.

R. D. McDermid, formerly of Thomaston, Ga., is now overseer carding, second shift, Atlantic Cotton Mills, Macon, Ga.

Fred Hunt, second hand in carding, Sibley Mill, Augusta, Ga., has been promoted to the position of overseer carding.

J. F. Frye, overseer weaving, Enterprise Mill, has been transferred to Sibley Mill and promoted to superintendent.

Edward S. Anderson, for many years with Pacific Mills, has joined the selling staff of the drapery department of Pepperell Manufacturing Company, in New York.

L. A. Funderburk, formerly of Uniontown, Ala., but more recently of Lincolnton, N. C., has become general superintendent of the J. & J. Spinning Mills, Maiden, N. C., taking this position January 4th.

CLINTORIES
FOR ALL TEXTILE PURPOSES
Manufactured by
Clinton Company
CLINTON, IOWA
QUALITY
SERVICE

Frank Gurley has accepted the position of roving overseer at the Springs Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.

- J. R. Jinks has been transferred from overseer of No. 3 spinning to overseer of carding at the Georgia-Kincaid Mills, Griffin, Ga.
- J. F. Andrews has been transferred from overseer of No. 3 carding to a similar position with No. 5 Mill of the Georgia-Kincaid Mills, Griffin, Ga.
- E. C. Simmons has resigned as overseer of No. 5 carding at the Georgia-Kincaid Mills, Griffin, Ga., to accept a similar position with the Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga.

Harold S. Johnson has joined the drapery fabric department of the Pacific Mills in New York. Mr. Johnson has been in the textile business for the past 20 years and formerly was associated with the upholstery concern of Robert Lewis & Co. as sales manager.

W. E. Rambow, overseer carding at Sibley Mill, Augusta, Ga., was transferred to Enterprise Mill, same company, and made superintendent, a promotion which was made some time ago and caused the "move up" of several others.

Henry P. Goodman, formerly with the Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C., has accepted a position with the textile division of SKF Industries, Ind., and will be connected with the Atlanta office.

- J. O. Wood has resigned as carder and spinner at the Slater Manufacturing Company, Slater, S. C., to accept a similar position with the Spencer Corporation, Spindale, N. C.
- C. S. Smart has resigned as superintendent of the Locke Cotton Mills, Concord, N. C., to become one of the owners and manager of the Kinston Cotton Mills, Kinston, N. C.
- L. M. Carpenter, formerly of the Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., has become one of the owners and will be active in the operation of the Kinston Cotton Mills, Kinston, N. C.

Acme Steel Co. Issues New Strap Book

The second Strap-Book has been issued by the Acme Steel Company as a supplement to the preceding issue. The readers of the first issue will find, in the second, an entirely new treatment of the subject and a completely new set of interesting illustrations. The two issues make a valuable contribution to the reference library of any organization, and are particularly valuable for traffic managers and other officials affected by the shipment of goods.

The second Strap-Book is divided into sections according to type of packing. Cartons, bundles, skids, cases, etc., are all treated separately.

The results illustrated in the new publication clearly show the advantages of submitting products for money and time-saving suggestions. The possibility of the reduction of damage claims and freight charges and the increase of customer good will, alone, warrant expert examination.



Says a LARGE COTTON YARN CONVERTER

Spinners prefer Foster cone winders because of their economical operation and because Foster Winding breaks down sales resistance.

Knitters prefer Foster cotton cones because their UNI-FORM DENSITY and precise wind assures uniform and economical knitting.

The new Model 102 Foster winder still further improves Foster economy and Foster quality. It increases production 100% and reduces labor cost 1/3 as compared with older machines. The drum



wind makes possible a uniform yarn speed.

This uniform speed, assisted by proper tension and pressure devices, makes possible a controlled density most suitable for the purpose.

YOUR REPUTATION

Winding Makes It or Breaks It.

FOSTER MACHINE COMPANY

Westfield, Mass.

Standard for the Knitting Drade

Consumption of Cotton Reaches Three-Year High

Washington.—A new peak in cotton consumption by domestic mills for a single month in more than three years was reported by the Census Bureau as it released December totals.

Officials said consumption of 692,921 bales in December was the highest monthly total since June, 1933, when mills were rushing work because NRA code regulations were to become effective. The December total was the third largest on record, being surpassed only by June, 1933, with 697,261 bales and March, 1927, with 693,081 bales.

Exports last month slumped in volume and value, according to the Textile Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. It said December exports, in round figures, of 594,000 bales valued at \$39,620,000, compared with 690,000 bales valued at \$46,152,000 in November, and 886,000 bales valued at \$55,740,000 in December of 1935.

FIVE-MONTH TOTAL

The five month total on exports this season showed 2,897,000 bales valued at \$193,003,000 compared with 3,461,000 bales valued at \$220,718,000 for the August-December period of 1935. This was said to be decline of 16.3 per cent in volume and 13.3 per cent in value.

Compared with the previous season, reduced cotton shipments were recorded for Japan, the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, Poland and Belgium while exports were larger to France, Canada, Sweden and The Netherlands.

Cotton on hand December 31st was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments 2,001,378 bales of lint and 239,176 of linters, compared with 1,792,250 and 193,190 on November 30th last year, and 1,431,249 and 186,917 on December 31st a year ago.

In public storage and at compresses 7,788,326 bales of lint and 67,499 of linters, compared with 8,418,408 and 54,762 on November 30th last year, and 8,389,086 and 58,523 on December 31st a year ago.

December imports totaled 15,909 bales, compared with 8,945 in November last year, and 12,738 in December a year ago.

Exports for December totaled 593,860 bales of lint and 19,668 of linters, compared with 689,815 and 27,461 in November last year, and 886,035 and 30,944 in December a year ago.

COTTON SPINDLES

Cotton spindles active during December numbered 24,-090,204 compared with 23,805,520 in November last year, and 23,399,344 in December a year ago.

Cotton consumed in December in cotton-growing States totaled 2,654,288 bales, compared with 528,513 in November last year, and 416,939 in December a year ago. Cotton on hand December 31st included: In consum-

ing establishments in cotton-growing States, 1,722,138 bales, compared with 1,575,907 on November 30th last year, and 1,223,430 on December 31st a year ago.

In public storage and at compresses in cotton-growing States 7,706,775 bales compared with 8,357,837 on November 30th last year, and 8,267,543 on December 31st a year ago.

Cotton spindles active during December in cotton-growing States numbered 17,549,224, compared with 17,463,486 in November last year and 17,209,902 in December a year ago.

Textile Price Studies

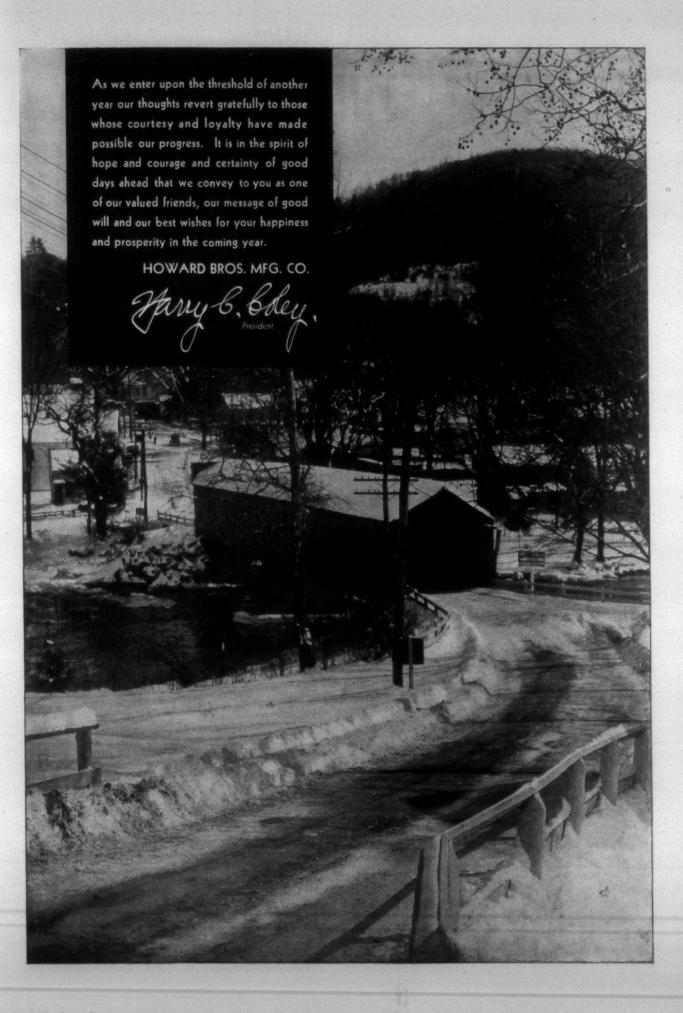
The technical problems of the textile manufacturing industry have been given a great deal of study in recent years. Statistics of available equipment, consumption of raw fibers, operating rates and quantities of goods produced have been plentiful and helpful. On the other hand, studies of price movements and the factors that affect them have been either unavailable or quite meager. This has been due in part to fears that such studies would be regarded by Government agencies as tending to restrain freedom of competition.

Hence, the creation of a new Committee for the Study of Price Research in Textiles is quite timely. This committee has been established by a group of dry goods merchants and mill executives. Federal statistical agencies and research departments of universities have been enlisted to aid the project.

Among the topics to be explored first is the effect of retail price changes on consumer demand at various stages of the business cycle. Just now, for example, the question to which an answer would be sought is the effect upon textile sales volume, and the proportion of the average consumer's dollar that goes to buy textiles, of higher prices, making allowance for the fact that total consumer purchasing power is expanding also. The effect of price changes upon quality, and upon buying habits of retail stores specializing in fixed price brackets, is to be analyzed. These price brackets of themselves create problems that require study.

Miils will be particularly interested in the projected analysis of competition between various fibers. Efforts will be made to gauge the price levels at which rayons replace fine cottons, staple cottons, woolen piece goods and broad silk. Other price problems scheduled for early study are the effects of seasonal changes, closeouts and inventory control methods.

Sponsors of these studies hope that they will help bring changes in merchandising practices that will tend to make fluctuations in the textile industry less severe and frequent, with resulting benefit both in stability of employment and a more even level of profits to manufacturers and distributors.—New York Journal of Commerce.



TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.

Published Every Thursday By

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 118 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C. Eastern Office: 434 New Industrial Trust Bldg., Providence, R. I.

David Clark	Managing Editor
D. H. Hill, Jr	Associate Editor
Junius M. Smith	Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION

One year payable in advance	\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

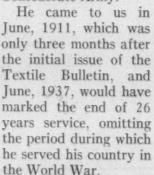
Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers, Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

D. H. Hill, Jr.

D. H. Hill, Jr., associate editor of the Textile Bulletin and secretary of the Southern Textile Association, died early Wednesday morning of complications following an operation for appendicitis.

He was born at Raleigh, N. C., in 1890, the son of the late Dr. D. H. Hill, former president

of N. C. State College. He was a grandson of Gen. D. H. Hill of the Confederate Army.





D. H. Hill, Jr.

Harvey Hill was more than a loyal and faithful employee of the Clark Publishing Company, for to him the Textile Bulletin was his publication and his heart was always in his work.

In recent years, he has written a large portion of the editorials and during the four months ill-

ness of our editor, last year, carried the entire editorial and publication burden.

The suggestion relative to the establishment of a second publication, the Southern Knitter, came very largely from him, and in recent months he had devoted much of his time and interest to planning same.

He had stated that he desired to write the announcement editorial in the Southern Knitter, the first issue of which was published last week, and his last appearance at our office was on Monday, January 11th, to state that he was feeling so badly that he could not write.

Words fail us in an effort to express our sorrow and our appreciation of a man who has been by our side for almost twenty-six years, and who did his work so well.

During the entire twenty-six years there was never a cross or angry world spoken to him by a superior or associate or by him to an employee because he did his work so quietly and so thoroughly that there was never cause for complaint.

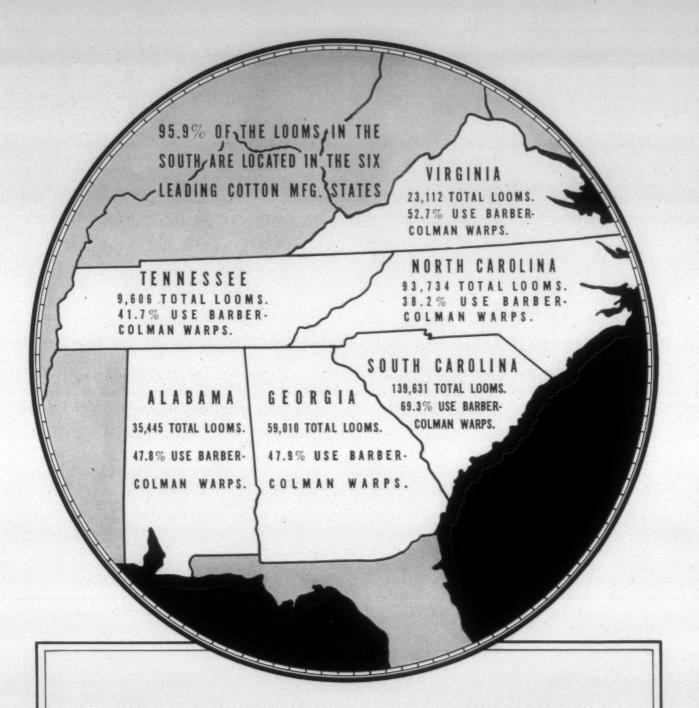
About three years ago he accepted the assignment of temporary secretary of the Southern Textile Association, but his work was so satisfactory that he was never released from that position and became the permanent secretary and the personal friend of every official and director of that organization.

D. H. Hill, Jr., was so well known throughout the textile industry and so highly regarded that we can add little to the things which will be said by others, but we pay tribute to him as a friend and as an associate.

Wagner Act Held Unconstitutional

By a two to one decision the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting in San Francisco, held that the National Labor Relations Act (the Wagner Law) was unconstitutional in its collective bargaining provisions. The opinion, written by the presiding Justice, Curtis D. Wilbur, former Secretary of the Navy, finds that the act deprives the employer of the right freely to contract with his employees, that it coerces the employer and in effect destroys the right of any individual or group of employees who may not belong to a union from entering into agreements with the employer, and that even if the act were narrowed to deal only with employers and employees actively engaged in interstate commerce there would still be a serious question as to whether or not it was a proper exercise of the Federal power. The decision is based on the "due process" clause of the Fifth Amendment.

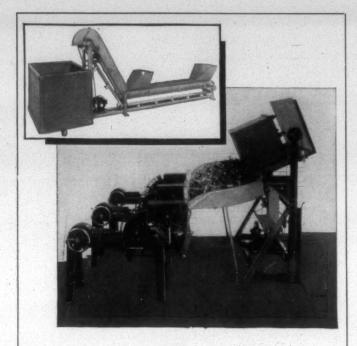
The Wagner Act is supposed to derive its



53.8% OF THE LOOMS IN THESE SIX STATES ARE USING WARPS FROM

BARBER-COLMAN

SPOOLERS AND WARPERS



Another Mill Saves \$1,200.00 a Year

A report has recently come to us covering the installation of our new Bobbin Box Hoist and Conveyor Elevator (both illustrated above). These two accessories were attached to the two Type K Bobbin Stripping Machines which were being used by the mill in question, and which were already saving them a gratifying sum every year.

Through the installation of these accessories, this mill is saving \$24.00 a week, or \$1,200 a year, which represents a handsome return upon the investment.

Whatever your system for cleaning bobbins may be, or whatever kind of machines you might have, there are great possibilities of savings by bringing your equipment up to date.

We are now in position, through bobbin handling devices such as the Hoist and the Conveyor Elevator, to offer complete engineering service and equipment that will reduce bobbin handling and cleaning to the lowest possible cost.

Let us check up on your system to see wherein it can be improved so as to net you a worthwhile saving. There is no obligation on your part.



the new TYPE K Bobbin Stripper

WHY Mills Use Denman FABRIC Loop Pickers

Denman Fabric Pickers have proved their worth in mill after mill under the hardest weaving conditions. That is why they have been adopted by mill after mill, following conclusive tests, for their modern high speed looms where other pickers have failed. They are equally reliable one low speed looms, and just as cheap as the lower grades of leather.

There are eight definite reasons which account for the popularity of Denman Fabric Loop Pickers. They are:

- 1. Denman Loop Pickers last longer.
- 2. They are uniform in weight, size, and quality.
- They have moulded shuttle point holes of proper shape and size to insure long life.
- 4. They are much cheaper than the better grades of leather, yet give equal or better service.
- There are no rights or lefts. A Denman Picker fits either side of the loom.
- 6. The loops are tapered to fit the stick.
- 7. They do not stretch and loosen on the stick.
- 8. They may be stored for long periods of time without deterioration.

Sales Agents

1200 North Church Street
P. O. Box 928
Phone 2-1109

THE TERRELL M

INCOL

CHARLE

YOU

Figure
The Savings

YOU WILL MAKE WITH THE NEW



CLOTH PRESS

• More Bales per Hour

mil at is

here

On

S O

the

- No Blocking for Small Bales
- Lower Maintenance Costs
- Lower Power Consumption
- Less Floor Space Required
- Eliminates Damage to Cloth from Dripping

ker. These are only a few of the many advantages to be had with ECONOMY CLOTH PRESSES.

ECONOMY BALER CO.

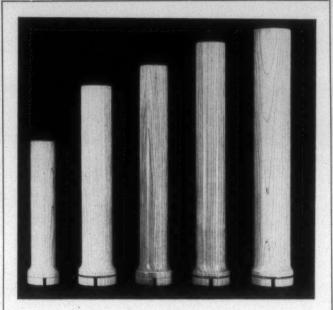
Ann Arbor

h-

Michigan

Southern Sales Representatives

VE COMPANY



Good Materials Skilled Workmanship

Termaco cardroom bobbins are made from high grade rock maple, the best wood obtainable for the purpose.

They are highly polished, inside and out, which protects the wood and prevents lint from collecting on the inside of the bobbins. The smooth, durable finish used on Termaco bobbins will not stick even in hot summer weather. It protects your roving and prevents much waste.

Termaco bobbins are accurately made by skilled workmen, which means even tension and smooth, even roving.

The bobbins manufactured by us bear the Termaco trade-mark. You will find that they are of the same high quality as other Termaco products. Every bobbin is also stamped with the month and year in which it is made.

Prices are competitive with other bobbins approaching the same high quality.

BOBBIN AND SPOOL DIVISION

MR. LUTHER PILLING

Danielson, Conn.

New England and Canadian Ag't.

LCCE, N. C.



Raises in wages, bonuses, dividends, all added to the long depleted stock of textile fabrics, only serve to accentuate the demand textile mills will be called upon to fill. Which mills are going to show a profit on these orders? Certainly not all of them. Unless your equipment has kept pace with that installed by the most progressive mills, your costs must suffer and your profits dwindle. Whitin has already dispelled the shadow of obsolete equipment for scores of mills in all branches of the textile field — Cotton, Woolen, Worsted, Rayon, Silk and Asbestos. Many of them devoted weeks to planning improved and economical yarn processing with Whitin representatives. These mills, equipped with modern Whitin machines are experiencing an upswing of their own — and a profit.

We will gladly match your inquiry and your interest with facts and figures on Whitin performance in these mills.

WHITIN

MACHINE

WORKS

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WHITINSVILLE, MASS.

ATLANTA, GA.

authority from the power of the Federal Government to regulate interstate commerce, but this power is limited to regulations which have a direct bearing upon the movements of persons or commodities in commerce between the several States. It requires a wide stretch of the imagination to see a regulation of commerce in the relationship between an employer and his employees which the act prescribes. In the case of Adair vs. United States the Supreme Court said: "What possible legal or logical connection is there between an employee's membership in a labor organization and the carrying on of interstate commerce. Such relation to a labor organization cannot have, either in itself or in the eye of the law, any bearing upon the commerce with which the employee is connected by his labor and services."

The authors of the act claimed that it was designed to encourage the amicable settlement of disputes between employers and employees, but the effect of the act has been just the reverse. Because it undertakes to impose all manner of restrictions on the employer, without in a single instance imposing any obligations on employees or labor organizations, the act has been interpreted by labor leaders to give them almost unlimited authority to proceed in any way they see fit. What are called "unfair practices" by the employer are described in great detail, but not a word is said about the discriminatory and unfair practices, restraint, coercion or intimidation which are practiced by labor organizations in the name of "collective bargaining." In the automotive industry we are now witnessing the constructions that a labor union, representing only a minority of the employees, has placed on the phraseology of the act.

A more one-sided piece of legislation has never before found its way into the statute books. It provides that an employer may not encourage membership or non-membership in any labor organization, but an employer and a labor organization may agree that a person seeking employment shall be required, as a condition of employment, to join a labor organization. In other words, while an employer cannot make it a condition of employment that an employee or one seeking employment shall refrain from joining a union, he is authorized to make union affiliation a requisite for employment.

If Federal legislation is actually required to deal with the relationships between employer and employee, and such legislation can properly be written within the confines of the Constitution, let it be expressed in terms that are equally fair to and equally binding on both parties. Neither labor nor industry has any right to ask

for or to expect anything more than a square deal from the law.

No law which is entirely one-sided will be able to stand long before the bar of public opinion because the people of this country are essentially fair-minded.

We Lose McMahon

Ov. ROBT. E. QUINN of Rhode Island appointed Thos. F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers, as Director of the Rhode Island Department of Labor with a \$6,000 per year salary, probably expecting that he would be turned down by the Rhode Island Senate, but he was confirmed.

When the roll was called in the Senate, 15 Republicans, 14 of them so-called organization Republicans, unexpectedly voted with 15 Democrats to confirm Mr. McMahon's appointment.

A Providence newspaper says:

Out of the welter of conflicting claims and statements on the strange performance on the McMahon confirmation yesterday came this apparent fact—that the Republican vote to confirm McMahon was a move made in punishment of those who backed Senator Harry T. Bodwell, Republican, of Cranston, in his compromise plan to aid the Democrats to organize the Senate on the opening day.

To show those persons that they still have not got control of the Republican party and to show Senator Bodwell that he could not always do as he wanted with the Republican vote in the Senate, the organization Republicans voted to confirm the Governor's appointment of McMahon

Observers drew the moral that Governor Quinn always had better send in the appointments he really wants to the Senate, because he never will know when the Republicans are going to cross him up and confirm them.

So it seems Governor Quinn made a grandstand play and a group of Republican Senators, seeking to get revenge upon one of their leaders, called his bluff, and Thos. F. McMahon is now Director of the Rhode Island Department of Labor.

Since 1912, Mr. McMahon, formerly of Ballybay, County Monaghan, Ireland, has been a union organizer and union official.

During his reign over union labor in New England he has been responsible for several hundred strikes and largely as the result of those disturbances cotton mills, more than 10,000,000 spindles, have been dismantled and more than 100,000 former cotton mill operatives have seen their jobs disappear.

Under his leadership the cotton mill employees of New England have known only distress, but through it all, McMahon has lived in comfort upon the union dues he has been able to extract from their pay envelopes.

One Ply Oak and One Ply Kromotan Combination Leather Belt

Cuts Production Costs

in the Spinning and Weave Rooms

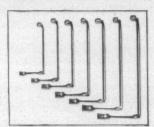
-because it hugs the pulleys, delivers the maximum in power, and wears longer than regular oak belting.

Let Us Quote You On Your Requirements

Charlotte Leather Belting Co.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Makers of a Complete Line of Leather Belting



We Manufacture Flyer Pressers

IN THE LIGHT OF PRESENT DAY COM-PETITION IT IS VERY ESSENTIAL THAT YOUR MACHINERY BE KEPT IN THE HIGHEST STATE OF EFFICIENCY.

We specialize in the Repairing and Overhauling of-

Steel Rolls Spindles Flyers Doffers Comb Bars

Fly Frames Spinning Frames Twisters Spoolers

A word from you will place our skilled, experienced mechanics at your command.

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

We Manufacture, Overhaul, Repair, Re-arrange and Erect Cotton Mill Machinery

W. H. MONTY, Pres. and Treas.

HARMETANAN KANCAMAN KANCAMAN

KROMOAK Mill News Items

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.—North State Hosiery Mills, Inc., have been incorporated at Rockingham, to make silk hose and hosiery. They have \$500,000 authorized capital with W. B. Cole, A. B. Cole and others of Rockingham subscribing \$10,000 of the stock. Contract has been let for the building.

WASHINGTON, GA.—From a group of more than 400 persons applying for work in the new garment factory which went into production here this week, only twelve were selected on the first day. Two days later this number was doubled, and additions will be made twice a week, the superintendent of the Royal Manufacturing Company said, as cloth of many colors began to be made into

ELLENBORO, N. C .- Queen Anne Mills Company, of Ellenboro, with an authorized capital of \$100,000 and subscribed stock of \$300, has been chartered by Secretary of State Thad Eure to manufacture cloths and all kinds of textile fabrics. The principals include W. E. Mason, Greenville, S. C.; R. C. McCall, Liberty, S. C.; Richard E. Thigpen, Charlotte, N. C.

GASTONIA, N. C.—The Ragan Spinning Company announced it would build immediately a \$150,000 addition to its plant on the Gastonia-Bessemer City road and add about 8,000 spindles. The new unit will be 200 by 135 feet, Caldwell Ragan, president of the company, said.

Plans for the new building are being completed by H. V. Biberstein, of Charlotte, mill construction architect, and will be ready for the letting of contracts within two weeks.

The building will be one story with monitor cast iron columns, steel girders, and steel sash. Machinery for the new unit has already been purchased, Mr. Ragan said, and will be here for installation as soon as the building is completed. It is expected the new unit will be ready for operation by June.

Mr. Ragan said the enlargement of the plant was necessitated by increased business, adding that the company is unable with its present equipment to meet the growing volume of orders. The mill had operated on a full-time schedule for the last four years.

TROY, N. C.-A. Leon Capel, owner of the Troy Rug Mill, last week purchased the Wilbur Cotton Mills, located about four miles south of Troy. This plant has been inactive for about four years.

Work toward repairing the dwellings on the property, about 45 houses, will start as soon as weather conditions. permit, and it is expected that the plant will be in operation in about four weeks, employing around 100 employees.

Mr. Capel plans at the outset to manufacture yarn to be used in his rug plant at Troy.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—At a meeting of the City Council recently, informal action was taken looking to the securing of an auxiliary plant of the Armco Finishing Com-

Ill News Items

pany, of Burlington, finishers of rayon and silk fabrics, when the council agreed to provide water and sewage facilities at given rates.

The Burlington concern, through the local Chamber of Commerce, presented the matter, stating that the company wished to erect an auxiliary plant on a site of 15 acres in proximity to the city abattoir, which is located in the eastern section of the city, just off the highway to Burlington. The plant would employ around 150 employees and would cost about \$100,000, provided the city would extend a six-inch water main to the abattoir. The company will build a line from that point to its plant, provided the charge for water was not excessive. The company said that the water bill at the beginning would run around \$10,000 per year. The council, through C. W. Smedberg, director of public works, submitted the council's offer to the Armco Company for their consideration.

COLUMBIA, TENN.—The Massachusetts Knitting Mill, which employs approximately 550 workers, has reopened here following an agreement with its workers.

MARIETTA, GA.—The Champion Hosiery Mills, which abandoned its Chattanooga plant in 1934 and now is operating only at Marietta, has been sold to the Holeproof Hosiery Company. Holeproof, which bought hosiery from Champion on contract, acquired the Southern mill by exchanging its own common and preferred stock for the entire common and preferred stock issues of Champion, totalling \$525,000.

The Champion issues were divided into \$175,000 of \$100 par value preferred and \$350,000 in \$100 par value common. Holeproof gave one share of its \$60 par value preferred and one share of its no par value common for every two shares of Champion preferred and every 10 shares of Champion common.

Clyde S. Wilkins, president, and Guy Northcutt, secretary-treasurer, of Champion will continue in operating charge of the mills for Holeproof.

HIGH POINT, N. C.—Charles L. Amos, founder and owner of a large hosiery manufacturing business here, will become president and treasurer of the Melrose Hosiery Mills, Inc., under the organization perfected following incorporation of that business which he will segregate from his personal affairs, it has been announced.

The Melrose Hosiery Mills has a paid-in capital stock of \$230,000. Charles L. Amos, Jr., is vice-president of the firm; and W. E. Davis is secretary-treasurer. These, together with W. E. Mitchell, general manager of the business, and W. A. Burton, sales manager, constitute the board of directors.

NORTH WILKESBORO, N. C .- The Grier Mills of North Wilkesboro have been incorporated, to manufacture and sell all textile products. Authorized capital stock \$100,-000, subscribed stock \$300, by S. V. Tomlinson, J. R. Hix and W. C. Grier, all of North Wilkesboro.

This company will take over a 7,000-spindle yarn manufacturing plant formerly operated under the name of the Grier Cotton Mills, Inc.



Mt-cleanser

Textile Mill Scrubbing Powder



Mi-Cleanser is designed and sold exclusively for textile mill scrubbing.

If you will scrub your floors for one month with Mi-Cleanser you will enthusiastically indorse its economy, cleaning power and safety.

Order a shipment today.

THE DENISON MANUFACTURING CO. ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DARY TRAVELERS

If it's a DARY Ring Traveier, you can depend on it that the high quality is guaranteed—that the weight and circle is always correct, and that all are uni-formly tempered which insures even running spin-ning or twisting.

Ask for Prices

DARY RING TRAVELER COMPANY

311 Somerset Ave. Fred H. Dary, Mgr. Taunton, Mass. Sou. Agents

JOHN E. HUMPHRIES
P. O. Box 343
P. O. Box 720

Greenville, 8. C. Atlanta, Ga.



BORNE SCRYMSER COMPANY
Originators of the BRETON MINEROL PROCESS for CONDITIONING COTTON
17 BATTERY PLACE - NEW YORK

FOR QUICK RESULTS!

Use This

WEEKLY Journal

For Your

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Textile Bulletin

Offers You the Lowest Rates and the Largest Circulation in the SOUTH

Received N. C. Purchase Contracts

Among the firms awarded purchase contracts by the North Carolina State Board of Awards were the Carolina Textile Products Company, Durham, N. C., for gray cloth, and the Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga., for convict stripe cloth.

OBITUARY

D. H. HILL, JR.

D. H. Hill, Jr., was born in 1890 at Raleigh, N. C., the son of the late Dr. D. H. Hill, former president of North Carolina State College and Mrs. Hill. He was a grand-son of the famous Confederate general, D. H. Hill.

After graduation from the public schools of Raleigh, Mr. Hill attended State College and, after graduation there, took post graduate work at Princeton University.

At the completion of his education, he became associated, in June, 1911, with the Clark Publishing Company of Charlotte. Soon after the United States entered the World War, Mr. Hill attended an officers' training course at Fort Oglethorpe, where he received a lieutenant's commission. He remained in the military service until after the armistice. Except for his period of duty in the army he was associated continuously more than 25 years with the Clark organization.

In 1918, Mr. Hill and Miss Ruth Blankenship, of Charlotte, were married. To them were born two children, Harvey, 3d, and Jocelyn. They and Mrs. Hill survive him

Other surviving members of Mr. Hill's family are his brother, Sam Hill, of Raleigh and White Lake, Mrs. Max Abernethy, of Raleigh, Miss Pauline Hill, of Raleigh, and Miss Randolph Hill, of Raleigh. He was a cousin of David Clark, editor of the Textile Bulletin.

LAWRENCE S. HOLT

Burlington, N. C.—Lawrence S. Holt, 85, merchant, banker and manufacturer, son of Edwin M. Holt, founder of the textile industry in Alamance County and brother of former Governor Thomas M. Holt, died in a Statesville hospital after having been in failing health for months.

Engaged in the wholesale grocery and banking business in Charlotte in 1869-73, Mr. Holt returned then to Alamance to build the Lafayette Mills, later Aurora. He organized the E. M. Holt Plaid Mills in 1883, and was identified with other textile mills and their development.

Mr. Holt was the first industrialist in the South, it was generally said, to reduce working hours in his mills, in 1886 and again in 1902, and to introduce double-entry bookkeeping into his business, teaching it to others.

He is survived by the following sons and daughters: Erwin A. Holt, Burlington; Eugene, Richmond; Lawrence S., Jr., Asheville; Mesdames Howard Lowry, New Canaan, Conn.; Walter Brooks, New York City; Vertha Holt Clark, Palos Verdes, Calif.

J. R. DONALDSON

Jack R. Donaldson, formerly superintendent of cotton mills at Commerce, Ga., and Monroe, Ga., died at Atlanta on January 1st after being in ill health for about a year. Mr. Donaldson was well and favorably known throughout the textile industry. He is survived by his widow, who lives at 133 North Ave. N.W., Atlanta, Ga.

D. B. COLTRANE

Concord, N. C.—Twenty days after celebrating his 94th birthday anniversary, Daniel Branson Coltrane, prominent banker and civic, educational and religious leader in Concord for half a century, died on January 16th.

Mr. Coltrane served with Gen. J. E. B. Stuart during the War Between the States and he was twice wounded in action. He never lost interest in the affairs of the Confederacy and his death leaves only one Civil War survivor in Cabarrus County, G. M. Lore.

The development of the textile industry of this section claimed much of Mr. Coltrane's attention. He was instrumental in organizing the Norwood Manufacturing Company at Norwood and of the Kerr Bleachery and Finishing Works here, and at the time of his death was president of both plants.

Yarn Men Plan 1937 Activities

Plans for extending activities of the Cotton-Textile Institute's carded yarn group to include co-operation with the colored yarn group were made at a meeting of the organization's executive committee held at Charlotte January 15th.

R. H. Freeman of Newnan, Ga., chairman of the colored yarn group, was elected a member of the executive committee, according to announcement made by Owen Fitzsimons, secretary.

This was the first meeting of the committee since its organization. All members were present and plans for making the group's program of the greatest possible benefit to all members were discussed.

The carded yarn group of the Institute has been organized for several years. A few weeks ago, leaders in the industry decided the time had come for increased effort toward solution of problems of the carded yarn manufacturers. An office was established in Charlotte as a central clearing house for the group's program and plans were made for working toward putting this phase of the textile industry on a more profitable basis and for co-operation among the manufacturers in promotion of the observance of fundamental principles of the former NRA code. Other details of the program have not been worked out.

Don P. Johnston, of Wake Forest, chairman of the group, presided over the meeting. Members of the committee who attended were Sidney P. Cooper, of Henderson, vice-chairman; A. K. Winget, of Albemarle, chairman of the North Carolina group; W. N. Banks, of Grantville, Ga., chairman of the Georgia group; J. A. Farmer, of Anderson, S. C., chairman of the South Carolina group; and B. B. Comer, Jr., of Sylacauga, Ala., chairman for Alabama and Tennessee.

IT'S THE EDGE

-That Prevents Fly Waste and Split Ends

The swirling of the end in passing through the traveler produces smooth even varn.

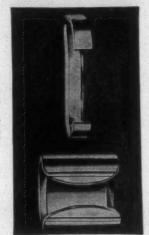
This in turn reduces the fly waste to a minimum in the Spinning and Twisting of Cotton, Wool, Worsted, and Asbestos, also reduces the number of split ends in the throwing of Real and Artificial Silks.

The Bowen Patented Bevel Edge

The Bowen Patented Vertical Offset

and

The Universal Standard Ring Travelers BEVEL



EDGE

experience in manufacturing Ring Travelers and backed by most modern mechanical equipment. It is to your advantage to try these travelers. Made in all sizes and weights to meet every ring traveler requirement.

Write for Samples

U. S. Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

Greenville, S. C.

Amos M. Bowen, President and Treasurer

Sales Representatives

Wm. P. Vaughan P. O. Box 792 Greenville, S. C.

T. L. Maynard P. O. Box 456 Belmont, N. C. Oliver B. Land P. O. Box 158 Athens, Ga.

A Traveler for Every Fibre

A POWER DOLLAR SAVED IS A PROFIT DOLLAR EARNED

CASCADE and SPIN TWIST brands of Leather Belting will help tremendously in accomplishing this much desired result.

WE SHIP QUICK OUR GUARANTEE PROTECTS

The Akron Belting Co. Akron, Ohio

🌣 (Z SUMBONIA) Z SUBBONIU (Z SUBBONIA) Z SUBBONIA (Z SUBBONIA) (Z SUBBONIA) Z SUBBONIA (Z SUBBONIA) Z SUBBONIA (Z SUBBONIA)

Greenville, S. C. 903-905 Woodside Bldg. Charlotte, N. C. 910 Johnston Bldg.

Memphis, Tenn. 20 Adams Ave. Dallas, Texas 221 Sunset Ave.



Dixon's Patent Reversible and Locking in Back Saddle with New Oiling Device three Saddles in one, also Dixon's Patent Round Head Stirrup.

Send for samples DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

For

QUICK RESULTS

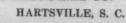
Use

Bulletin Want Ads

Read Every Week All Over the Textile South

Boiler furnaces lined with CARECO last 2 to 4 times longer than those lined with fire brick. Write for quotation.

CAROLINA REFRACTORIES CO.







Centralization Of Government

President Roosevelt's special message to Congress on governmental reorganization is concerned almost entirely with centralization of authority in Federal affairs. The vast number of commissions, boards, bureaus and other agencies created both before and since the present Administration assumed office, numbering more than 100, are to be placed under the jurisdiction of cabinet officers, under the plan proposed. Two new departments, Social Welfare and Public Works, will be created to supplement

The President's own responsibility would be vastly enlarged under this plan, for the various government departments are directly under his authority. However, he is to be relieved of detail work through the creation of six executive assistants who will function for him in a confidential capacity.

Very few Federal employees would be left outside the existing departments. The Comptroller-General, watch dog of the Treasury, is to be replaced by a General Auditing Office that would no longer have the power to veto proposed expenditures in advance, but would deliver to Congress a post-audit of Federal outlays. The independent Civil Service Commission is to be replaced by a Civil Service Administrator, responsible to the President. At the same time, however, the merit system would be extended to all Federal employees who do not make policy decisions. The Budget Bureau is to be enlarged and strengthened, and a National Resources Board created as a permanent agency for national planning.

In view of the great expansion of the governmental machinery in recent years, some reorganization is much overdue. There can be little question, also, that a certain measure of centralization of authority is necessary. Otherwise, constant conflicts of policies and methods would be unavoidable. The exact allocation of particular functions among individual departments is not so important of itself as is the avoidance of such duplication and conflict, which both increase governmental costs and impair

The chief question raised by the report is the desirability of curbing the independence of certain of the administrative agencies. The report hits especially at the great development of "administrative law" of recent years. Beginning with the establishment of the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1887, a large number of agencies have been developed that have attained a great measure of independence of both the executive and the legislative branches of the Government, although subject, of course, to the limits laid down in the enabling acts of Congress under which they have functioned. These bodies have acquired a non-political character in many cases. Now all such bodies, including the Interstate Commerce Commission itself, would be placed within individual departments of the Federal Government, and become subject to cabinet officers. The Department of Commerce would take over authority over most of these agencies that affect business including the I. C. C., the Federal Communications Commission, the Maritime Commission and the Federal Trade Commission. Would the independence and non-political character of these bodies be affected adversely by such a change?

Another criticism that may be advanced against the proposed reorganization plan is that it removes certain checks on the Chief Executive and his departments, that have been provided in the past by such agencies as the Comptroller-General and Civil Service Commission. Congress alone may now intervene to curb the activities of the executive branch of the Government, if it is so minded.

The centralization and expansion of executive authority proposed by the President's Committee on Administrative Management is consistent with the Constitution and the tradittions of government in the United States. To the extent that it cuts down bureaucracy and the establishment of numerous individual vested interest among Government agencies, as the President predicts, the plan will have made a substantial contribution to better government in this country. Yet, in the light of the record of certain independent administrative commissions, such as the Interstate Commerce Commission, the question of maintaining a few of them outside the regular Government departments and as far removed from political pressure as possible deserves further careful consideration.—

New York Journal of Commerce.

Argentina Cotton Production To Be Larger

Washington, D. C.—The Pan-American Union, reviewing crop conditions in Latin-America, predicted increased cotton productions in Argentina and varying declines in the output of Brazil, Peru and Mexico.

Prime factors in determining Latin-America's future position, it said, would be ability to compete against rapidly increasing cotton production in other areas if prices fell much below present levels, and the necessity of stable and ocntinuous foreign markets.

Latin-America now supplies 10 per cent of the cotton entering international trade as against 4 per cent a few years ago. Argentina and Brazil have made the greatest gains, with Mexico and Peru advancing in importance also.

The Union's review showed Argentina's increasing production has been made easy by cheap and abundant suitable lands, relative freedom from insect pests, and cheap labor.

In Brazil, the union said, the basic question is competion between cotton and coffee for the available labor in the Southern States, particularly Sao Paulo. At present, the report found, cotton is favored over coffee, a condition continuing unless cotton prices fall in relation to coffee prices.

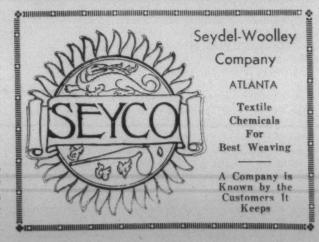
In Peru and Mexico, the union found, future increased production will be dependent to a considerable extent on the areas of suitable land available. With cotton grown only on limited irrigated lands in both countries, it reported, cotton expansion would be at the sacrifice of other crops, with prices again the prime consideration.

An important factor in determining Latin-America's future in the cotton industry, the report found, would be competition in world markets from such countries as Russia, China, India and other nations which recently have increased production.





INTERNATIONAL PROPERTIES DE LA CONTRACTOR DEL CONTRACTOR DE LA CONTRACTOR



31

o., Inc. -29

ack Cover

35

24

34

25

13

27

43

nter Insert

nter Insert

Co.

FOR SALE

1 picker room, complete, 1 sliver lap machine, 1 ribbon lap machine, 12 dels. 1st drawing, 10 dels. 2nd drawing, 4 roving frames, 12 jack frames, 6 spoolers, 20 wet twisters. 9 winders, 12 reels, 2 ball warpers, 1 Denn warper with binding attachment. Miscellaneous motors, transformers, belting and shafting, 1 Allis-Chalmers engine, 1 portable yarn conditioning room, 500 10" roving cans, 6" and 7" bobbins.

Terms: Cash at Mill.

S. Kraft, Elizabeth Mills Dial 9641 Charlotte, N. C.

POSITION as overseer spinning, 10 years experience on colored yarns, and spun rayon and wool mixtures. Best of references. Now employed. Will go anywhere. Available on short notice. Address "A. H.," care Textile Bulletin.

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Who is now covering States of Georgia and Alabama, to handle line of textile leathers on commission basis. Well known concern with established ac-counts in territory. Address with full particulars, 831 West Morehead St., Apt. 406, Charlotte, N. C.

Draper Opens Spartanburg Plant

Spartanburg, S. C.—The Draper Corporation has opened the old Standard Looms plant at East Spartanburg and expects to reach capacity textile machinery production there within a few months, officials have announced.

Considerable new machinery is being installed, it was said, and other machinery has arrived and is awaiting installation.

When in full operation, the plant is expected to employ about 200.

Viscose President To Head World's Fair Committee

Organization of a Silk Division of the New York World's Fair Bond Sales Committee with Samuel A. Salvage, president of the Viscose Company as chairman, has been completed and subscriptions totaling \$45,000 have already been obtained, it has been announced.

Members of the silk industry who have volunteered their services to work with Mr. Salvage in securing a total of \$250,000 in subscriptions include W. M. Brady, of the J. P. Stevens Company; C. McD. Carr, vice-president of the American Enka Corporation; Ward Cheney, president of Cheney Bros.; Paul C. Debry, president and director of the Duplan Silk Corporation; S. R. Fuller, Jr., president of the North American Rayon Corporation; Paolino

Where a - appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

Pa	Pe.	
-A-		Johnson, Chas. B.
Abbott Machine Co.	-	-K-
Akron Belting Co.	28	Keever Starch Co.
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.		
Abbott Machine Co. Akron Belting Co. Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. American Blower Corp. American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp. American Moldrains Corp.		T1 G NG- G
American Moistening Co. American Paper Tube Co. Armstrong Cork Products Co.	-	Laurel Soap Mfg. Co., Inc.
American Paper Tube Co.	-	
Armstrong Cork Products Co.	6	-M-
		Maguire, John P. & Co.
Ashworth Bros.		Marshall & Williams Mfg. Co.
Rahnson Co		Maguire, John P. & Co. Marshall & Williams Mfg. Co. Merrow Machine Co., The Murray Laboratory
Baily, Joshua L. & Co.	34	_N_
Bancroft Belting Co.	_	N-S1 4-W- 2 G
Barber-Colman CoCenter Ins	ert	National Alline & Chemical Co
Borne, Scrymser Co.	26	National Ring Traveler Co.
Brookmire, Inc.	-	Neisler Mills Co., Inc.
Brown, David Co.	-	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.
Brown, D. P. & Co.		National Aniline & Chemical Contional Oil Products Co. National Ring Traveler Co. Neisler Mills Co., Inc. N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co. Noone, Wm. R. & Co. Norlander Machine Co. Norma-Hoffmann Bearings Cor.
Bahnson Co. Baily, Joshua L. & Co. Bancroft Belting Co. Barber-Colman Co. Center Ins. Bond Co., Chas. Borne, Scrymser Co. Brookmire, Inc. Brown, David Co. Brown, D. P. & Co. Brouce & Co., E. L.		Norma-Hoffmann Bearings Cor
Campbell, John & Co.	00	-0-
Charlotte Chamical Laboratories Inc.	28	Old Dominion Box Co., Inc. Onyx Oil & Chemical Co.
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.	24	
Ciba Co., Inc.	-	Poulse Courses Co
Clark Publishing Co.	10	Parks-Cramer Co. Barkins, B. F. & Son, Inc. Powers Regulator Co. Provident Life & Accident Ins.
Clinton Co.	35	Powers Regulator Co.
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	-	Provident Life & Accident Ins.
Campbell, John & Co. Carolina Refractories Co. Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc. Charlotte Leather Belting Co. Ciba Co., Inc. Clark Publishing Co. Clinton Co. Crespi, Baker & Co. Crompton & Knowles Loom Works Curran & Barry Cutler, Roger W.	34	_p_
Cutler, Roger W.	-	Rhoads, J. E. & Sons
—D—		Rheads, J. E. & Sons Rice Dobby Chain Co. Roy, B. S. & Son Co.
Dary Ring Traveler Co. Daughtry Sheet Metal Co. Deering, Milken & Co., Inc. Denlson Mfg. Co. DeWitt Hotels Dillard Paper Co. Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co. Draper Corporation Dronsfield Bros. Dunkel & Co., Paul R. Dunning & Boschert Press Co. DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	25	Roy, B. S. & Son Co.
Daughtry Sheet Metal Co.	34	—S—
Denison Mfg Co	25	Saco-Lowell Shops
DeWitt Hotels	-	Seydel Chemical Co.
Dillard Paper Co.	31	Saco-Lowell Shops Seydel Chemical Co. Seydel-Woolley Co. Sherwin-Williams Co. Signode Steel Strapping Co. Signo-Eastwood Corp. Socony Vacuum Oll Co. Soluol Corp. Solvay Sales Corp. Sonoco Products Southern Ry.
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	28	Signode Steel Strapping Co.
Dronefield Bros	29	Sipp-Eastwood Corp.
Dunkel & Co., Paul R.	_	Solvel Corn
Dunning & Boschert Press Co	35	Solvay Sales Corp.
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	-	Sonoco Products
The Post P	38	Southern Ry.
Eaton, Paul B. Emmons Loom Harness Co. Engineering Sales Co. Enka, American	90	Southern Ry. Southern Spindle & Flyer Co. Staley Sales Corp. Stanley Works Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
Engineering Sales Co.	33	Stanley Works
Enka, American	-	Stanley Works Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. Stein, Hall & Co. Sterling Ring Traveler Co. Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc. Stewart Iron Works Co. Stonhard Co. Stonhard Co. Stone, Chas. H., Inc.
		Stein, Hall & Co.
Foster Machine Co.	19	Stevens J. P. & Co. Inc.
Foster Machine Co. Benjamin Franklin Hotel Franklin Machine Co. Franklin Process Co.	-	Stewart Iron Works Co.
Franklin Machine Co.	2	Stonhard Co.
		Stone, Chas. H., Inc.
Garland Mfg. Co. General Coal Co.	34	Terrell Machine Co. Cen Texas Co., The Textile Shop, The
General Coal Co.		Terrell Machine CoCen
General Coal Co. General Dyestuff Corp. General Electric Co. General Electric Vapor Lamp Co. Gilmer Co., L. H. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. Grasselli Chemical Co., The Graton & Knight Co. Greenville Belting Co. Gulf Refining Co.	11	Textile Shop, The
General Electric Co.	10	
Gilmer Co., L. H.	-	_U_
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co	. 3	U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co., The	- 4	U. S. Gutta Percha, Paint Co. U. S. Ring Traveler Co. Universal Winding Co.
Greenville Belting Co.	38	Universal Winding Co.
Gulf Refining Co.	-	
		Veeder-Root, Inc.
H & B American Machine Co.	-	Veeder-Root, Inc. Victor Ring Traveler Co.
H & B American Machine Co. Hercules Powder Co. Hermas Machine Co. Holbrook Rawhide Co. Houghton, E. F. & Co. Houghton Wool Co. Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	_	Viscose Co. Vogel, Joseph A. Co.
Hermas Machine Co.	-	-W-
Houghton, E. F. & Co.		Wellington, Sears Co. Whitin Machine Works Cer
Houghton Wool Co.	-	Whitin Machine Works Cer
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	_ 21	Williams I B & Sons
		Windle & Co., J. H.
Jackson Lumber CoFront Co		Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co. Williams, I. B. & Sons Windle & Co., J. H. Wolf, Jacques & Co. Wythsville Worley Mills
Jacobs, E. H. & CoFront Co	ver	Wytheville Woolen Mills

Gerli, vice-president and director of E. Gerli & Co., Inc.; James A. Goldsmith, president and director of Hess, Goldsmith & Co., Inc.; William Skinner, president of William Skinner & Sons, Inc.; Robert T. Stevens, president of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc.; and Walter Stunzi, president of Stunzi Sons Silk Co., Inc.

Watchman Injured

Tucapau, S. C.-L. D. Wilson, night watchman at Startex Mills, was injured when he fell into an empty bleaching department. He was rushed to the Spartanburg General Hospital. His back was injured.

The So-Called Child Labor Amendment

(Continued from Page 14)

South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont. Five other States which have not ratified may have special sessions. These are Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Virginia. Organized labor leaders, supported by Administration influences, are making a very determined effort to push the measure through immediately.

The history of this amendment is interesting. It was originally approved by Congress and sent to the States in 1924. The Communists and their friends became extremely active to bring about ratification. But friends of American institutions secured a referendum vote on the question in the State of Massachusetts. The real issue was presented, the radical nature of the measure being brought out. The amendment was overwhelmingly rejected in that State. Up to 1927 only four States had ratified it, and up to 1931 only six in all. Moreover, up to that time the amendment had been rejected by the legislatures of no less than 38 of the 48 States-in 26 of those States by the action of both houses of the legislature, and in 12 States by the action of one house. Then came the depression and the consequent hysteria. It was a time of widespread distress, and to the enemies of liberty it seemed to be an admirable time to use the generous compassion of well-meaning but ignorant people in order to foist upon the country a measure which would change the wohle nature of our American life. The socalled "Child Labor Amendment" was revived.

Up to January, 1934, it was ratified by 14 more States, making 20 in all.

But again the forces against this radical measure became aroused, and since January, 1934, in 38 legislative sessions in 28 States that had not ratified the movement, only four ratifications were recorded. There have also been 18 rejections in 18 States since January 1, 1935 (several of them being rejections for the fifth time!), and in two other States a motion to ratify died in com-

The question may well be asked whether an amendment that was sent down to the States 13 years ago and has been definitely rejected by far more than a majority of the States is not already dead. Unfortunately, however, the Constitution of the United States makes no definite provision as to the time limit within which an amendment shall be ratified; and while the Supreme Court has held that the ratification must be within a reasonable time, yet the notion of what a reasonable time is may well be regarded as decidedly flexible. As for the question whether an amendment is not dead when more than 12 States have definitely recorded rejections of it, that consideration also, while it may have merit, should certainly not be relied upon. Safety lies only in the rejection of this amendment by the States before which it is now to be brought. It is certainly a time for earnest prayer and earnest effort on the part of all Christian people, that this attack upon civil and religious liberty, and upon the integrity of family life, may be defeated when these State legislatures hold their momentous sessions beginning in January, 1937.—From The Presbyterian Guardian.



The House of Service

To North and South Established 1904

Seydel Chemical Co.

Jersey City, N. J.

Greenville, S. C.

Lowell, Mass.

Harold P. Goller

Francis B. Boyer

IF IT'S PAPER Send Us Your Order

Cloth Winding Boards Jacquard Board-Beaming Paper **Toilet Tissues** Twines-Wrapping Paper-Boxes, etc.

GREENSBORO, N.C.

GREENVILLE, S.C.

Wytheville Woolen Mills, Inc.

Wytheville, Va.

Manufacturers of

SLASHER, CLEARER and ROLLER CLOTHS

Appreciates your business and solicits the continuance of same through the following authorized dealers: CHARLOTTE SUPPLY CO., Charlotte, N. C. MONTGOMERY & CRAWFORD CO., Inc., Spartanburg,

S. C.
S. C.
SOUTHERN BELTING CO., Anderson, S. C.
SOUTHERN BELTING CO., Atlanta, Ga.
RUSSELL A. SINGLETON, Jackson, Miss., and Dallas, Texas.
PROXIMITY MERCANTILE, Greensboro, N. C.



MERRO

For Quality and Quantity Production At Low Operating Cost - USE THE MERROW HIGH SPEED

trimming and overseaming, overedging, plain crochet and shell stitch machines

-200 Varieties for 200 Purposes-

THE MERROW MACHINE COMPANY

Cost Reduction in Cotton Manufacturing

(Continued from Page 7)

MACHINE MAINTENANCE

Costly machine maintenance in cotton manufacturing arises from two main causes, one of which is connected with old or obsolete machinery and the other with suitable machinery which does not function to the best advantage because the maintenance system is faulty. When obsolete machinery is employed it is obvious that breakage of machine parts owing to excessive wear is unnecessarily high with the result that production is lost and the cost of new parts is more than it should be. In addition whether the machines be spinning frames, mules, looms, or finishing machines the quality of the product is lower than it should be, and continuous high quality of production which is highly necessary these days is impossible. The obvious remedy is new machinery which, in addition to the advantages already mentioned, will reduce maintenance charges and guarantee a product satisfactory in quality at a reasonable cost.

Much work can be done in relation to the second cause of costly machine maintenance, namely, a faulty or outdated system. Maintenance work should be directed to (1) preventing breakage of machine parts by a careful system of inspection and (2) by acting in accordance with the results of such inspections. Too often it is common practice to assume that mahinery is operating satisfactorily, and to wait for machine breakages to appear and when they do appear to regard them as extremely unfortunate but not unavoidable.

Inspection of machinery for the detection of defects should be organized along sensible lines, so that certain machines parts are examined on specified days and so that within a specified period the complete machine has been tested for defects; similar rules apply to driving ropes and straps. The examination should be performed by someone possessing authority and his findings written on cards specially provided for the purpose. To be of any use the data collected must be examined and applied without delay and defective machine parts or belts and straps should be at once removed and renewed or otherwise repaired so as to give satisfactory service. Only by forestalling breakages and eliminating defective goods and reducing time lost for stoppages can maintenance costs be brought within reasonable limits.

It must also be recognized that if excessive machine wear and strains are to be avoided there must be proper recognition of the most favorable machine speeds and the adaptability of the machines for the classes of work for which they were designed. Excessive speeds which aim to increase production often do so at the cost of increased machine maintenance and a decidedly inferior product. Speeds depend on the type of machine and the class of raw material being worked; a rule which applies in every department of the mill. The most satisfactory speeds are those which permit the maximum production of goods of the highest possible quality, but only practical experiments can determine these speeds.

Oiling and cleaning also play a prominent part in any well designed machine maintenance policy, as they have a definite effect on the life of the machine and the quality

of product. If it were more generally realized that at least 25 per cent of loom stoppages in the average weaving shed were attributable to imperfect oiling and cleaning more attention would be given to these two phases of maintenance work. Similarly many end breakages in flyer frame processes and spinning are caused by the collection of lint on working parts. Heavy deposits of lint on machines result not only in impurities in the product but lead to trouble during oiling and often result in oil stained goods.

PARTS REPLACEMENTS

A further observation on machine maintenance is necessary and relates to the use of spare parts. The necessity for greatly reduced maintenance charges during recent years has led to the use of machine parts not made by the manufacturers of the original machines. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that supplies of spare parts should be obtained from reliable makers or better still from the company which made the machine. The cost of time and labor spent on a part bought from an unreliable source is often entirely in excess of what it should be, while really satisfactory results can never be obtained. Finally, those persons responsible for carrying out machine repairs and alterations should measure up to that standard of skilled workmanship which ensures that 'all new parts are correctly fitted and make for smooth and accurate operation of the machine.

Obsolescence and maintenance are only two factors in the plan of management policies in relation to production, but they are exceedingly important. Other factors include the selection of overseers and assistant overseers able and willing to carry out the policies decided by the manager (this is more difficult than it seems, since one function of modern management is to select men with the least number of misconceptions and prejudices); another factor is the attainment of harmonious relations between department heads so that there can be the required co-operation and balancing of production, and in this connection regular meetings between all overseers, presided over by the manager, are to be recommended. Such meetings can do much to ensure smoothness of mill processes and continuity of production and provided they are conducted in the proper spirit, which must be one of encouragement and understanding on the part of the management, they result in better team-work and invariably in a better product at a lower cost. What is most important in any production plan of the management is the need for a new and fresher outlook; to take from past experience that which is useful and to weld it to that which is best in modern industrial practice, so that progress may continue along the most effective lines.—Textile Recorder.

Hotels Buying Shoe Mitts

'Member those handy little cotton flannel shoe shine mitts that hung in better-class hotel bathrooms in the pre-depression era?

Well, they're coming back with some of the other "extra" services that so many hotels had to dispense with during the recent lean years. One manufacturer reported to the Cotton-Textile Institute that a single hotel chain

has ordered 100,000 of the mitts recently. The fact that that quantity is only a six-months supply for one group of hotels, indicates the popularity of the mitts not only as a serviceable accessory but as a "collector's item" for the travelers who just cannot resist the temptation to pick up a little souvenir at every stop.

Restoration of the mitts or extension of the service in hotels that never furnished them formerly is, of course, added evidence that hotels are sharing with other business in the general recovery. But, to the Cotton-Textile Institute which is interested in any expansion of the use of cotton goods and particularly to cotton flannel manufacturers, it is important because general acceptance of the mitts by hotels generally would increase the consumption of cotton flannel by several millions of yards annually.

Prison Cotton Sold By State

Raleigh, N. C.—A cotton crop of 400,500 pounds, or 801 bales, produced at the Caledonia Prison Farm in 1934, was sold for a total of \$51,648.60, an average of 12.9 cents per pound, W. Z. Betts, State purchasing agent, said.

Highest price paid for any of the cotton was 13.32-cent average for the lot of 100 bales of 50,000 pounds, purchased by W. W. Holding & Co., of Wake Forest, for \$6,660. Biggest lot purchased was the 515-bale sale to McIver & Pell of Charlotte. The firm paid \$32,760, an average of 12.72 cents, for 257,500 pounds.

Industrial Relations

(Continued from Page 8)

Intelligent supervision of workers carries a volume of discussions with it. Too much to be discussed here, other than to say it creates ambition and job pride and self respect and plant pride and satisfaction. Intelligent supervision means tact and diplomacy—doing and saying the right thing at the right time—keeping the wheels of human reactions properly oiled and lubricated.

But some one may say that a handed down policy or plan from the office of management may cause dissatisfaction and here to be sure the operating executives are in no way to blame.

It is my honest opinion that a real superintendent and group of overseers should be so effective in co-operating with the executive office that they can intelligently inform the offices of policies and changes that are safe and those that are unsafe.

In other words, if the executive office is not properly informed as to the operating force and must make certain rules and regulations "in the blind" it is because the superintendents and overseers have been so busy with production and production problems that they have let the executive office become uninformed or misinformed about what can or can not be done.

The purpose of this article is not to give a complete diagnosis and treatment of the subject but to throw ou in this first issue of this magazine the challenge tha industrial relations are a vital factor in any industry and they must be vigorously and intelligently studied and that first, last and all of the time the superintendents hold the key positions in this relationship.







SELLING AGENTS for SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

Deering Milliken & Co.

Incorporated

79-83 Leonard St.

New York

330 West Adams Street, Chicago

CURRAN & BARRY

320 Broadway New York, N. Y.

Domestic

Export

MERCHANDISING

Joshua L. Baily & Co.

10-12 Thomas St.

New York



Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Trading in print cloths distinctly moderated last week, after a steady, substantial activity. Other departments experienced fair business. Sales for the week exceeded current weekly production, with the movement of coarse yarn goods, particularly of narrow sheetings, exceeding that of print cloth yarn fabrics.

Among sales recorded were March 38½-inch, 64x60, 5.35 yard at 7½ cents and July-August at 7½ cents; April-May 39-inch, 80x80, 4.00 yard at 10 cents, and April-May-June at 9 cents, the latter a slight concession from the preceding day's quotation. The 27-inch, 44x44, 9.50 sold at 4½ cents; 27-inch, 64x60, 7.60 sold at 5¾ cents, February. March delivery of 38½-inch, 44x40, 8.20 sold at 55½ cents, April at one-half and May-June at three-eighths.

Sheeting business included May-June sales of 32-inch, 40x40, 6.25 yard at 6 cents net. The 37-inch, 48x48, 4.00 yard stiffened to 83/8 cents, nearby. February delivery of 48-inch, 48x48, 2.85 yard, non-feeler, sold at 11 net

The market paid little or no attention to outside influences like the security and speculative commodity markets, but concentrated on the very difficult task of fitting wanted delivery needs into the available goods that were on offer. Often buyers found it necessary to split even small orders to get the deliveries they wanted. Some of the standard print cloths were wanted for spot delivery and were not offered, and this caused a very tight situation.

Highest price yet paid for the 38½-inch 5.35 yard 64x 60s was 8½c, but it was said that some houses which had only a few goods left were beginning to hold for 8½c, and while no sales had been made at that figure, the amounts still on offer at 8½c at the close were very limited. The May-June position on this style was reported sold at 7½c, although July-August could be bought at 7½c. February was selling at 8c, and March-April was usually quoted at 7½c.

Print cloths, 27-inch., 64x60s	55/8
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	
Tickings, 8-ounce	
Denims	15
Brown sheetings, standard	103/4
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56-60	8.3/4
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	93/4
Dress ginghams	16
Staple ginghams	91/2

J. P. STEVENS & CO. Inc.

Selling Agents

40-46 Leonard St., New York

Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—From the standpoint of payment of bills, the credit situation in the cotton yarn industry was never better than now, despite the very heavy volume of yarn being taken in by customers. For the present, this is a satisfactory condition and it is expected to remain so, as long as yarn buyers are turning over their own merchandise rapidly. Credit lines in many instances have become unusually heavy, however, and there has not been a commensurate increase in working capital among yarn buyers in general. In some cases, working capital shows a poorer ratio to credits than for a long time heretofore. Among yarn suppliers, this condition is said to warrant scrutiny of credit lines during the later phases of the present buying movement. Some houses already are tentatively placing limits in respect to further credit expansion for certain accounts.

These interests take the view that when yarn buyers begin to experience congestion of goods or determined price resistance, payment of yarn bills will suddenly slow down. They want to avoid having too much outstanding when this happens. Such a development, it is pointed out, also probably would coincide with more or less general efforts to delay deliveries of yarn on contract. As noted, some houses already have assumed a conservative position as to booking orders from some accounts for distant deliveries.

Marginal concerns, as noted, are starting up in nearly all lines and it is regarded as routine precaution to exercise care in booking business offered by such concerns.

The cotton yarn market was reported active last week, a good many buyers finding occasion to make inquiry for first and second quarter deliveries to firmer prices. Various spinners have gradually begun to ask additionally higher prices, some moving up 1/2c to 1c a pound. Meanwhile, there remained opportunities to cover at prices based on 29c for 10s two-ply and singles, with 20s twoply for late contract delivery at a low of 34c.

	Southern Single	Skeins	14s31	
88		281/4	16833	-
10s		29	20834	
128			24836	
148			26831	7
20s	40 M 40 10 M 10 10 10 40 40 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	30	30s40)
26s			40848	
	20 00 00 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	_34 -341/2		
308			5	
36s		_39 -391/2	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and	4-Ply
40s		_43 -431/2	8s2	81/4
			108	9 72
	Southern Single	Warps	1282	914-30
10-		00	148	1 72 - 00
10s		29	168	
128		291/2	208	
148	***	30	800	2 -30
16s				
20s			Carpet Yarns	
26s				
308			Tinged carpet, 8s, 3	
40s		43 -431/2	and 4-ply2	6
			Colored stripe, 8s, 3	
	Southern Two-Pi	y Chain	and 4-ply 3	0
	Warps		White carpets, 8s, 3	
			and 4-ply2	8 -281/2
88				
108		29	Dont Woods Insulation	
128			Part Waste Insulating	Yarns
168		33	8s, 1-ply2	5
208		34 -35	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply2	
248	-		10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply2	
26s			12s, 2-ply2	
30s		40	16s, 2-ply2	9 -30
368				6 -38
408	*****	45	ove, a-bij	-90
			Sauthan Barris	
	Two-Ply Plush	Grade	Southern Frame C	ones
128		31 -31%		814
208		35 -		9
16s	***********			91/2
308				0
200			16s3	101/2
			208	11%
S	outhern Two-Pi	y Skeins	228	121/2
			2483	131/4-
88			268	141/2
108		29	288	-35%

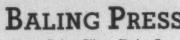
CRESPI. BAKER & CO.

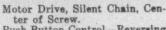


Cotton Merchants

L. D. PHONE 997 Charlotte, N. C.

Eastern and Western Growth Cotton





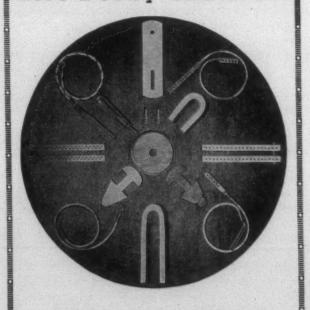
ter of Screw.
Push Button Control—Reversing
Switch with limit stops up and

Self contained. Set anywhere you can run a wire.

Our Catalogue sent on request will tell you mere about them.

Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc. 328 West Water St.

Rice Dobby Chain Co.



Millbury, Massachusetts

RUMARADIO Classified Ads

Bring Results at Low Cost Make Your Wants Known Through This Medium





Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

Augusta, Ga.—Sibley and Enterprise Mill

General Superintendent D. R. Senn had a serious accident some weeks ago when a bale of cotton fell on him. He was in the hospital some weeks, and the numerous and gorgeous flowers which made his room look like. Eden, was mute testimony to the love and esteem felt for him by people of high and low estate. It is said that the colored people, too, sent tokens of their sympathy and regard for this man who in times past had befriended them. How wonderful to live in the hearts of those around us! Mr. Senn, back on the job, is a bit lame, but is full of pep, and his smile and hand-clasp as genial and warm as ever. We are thankful that he did not pass on to the Great Unknown, for this old world needs men like him.

At Enterprise, I had the pleasure of sticking my feet under the bountifully spread table of Superintendent and Mrs. W. E. Rambow. Mr. Rambow was formerly overseer carding at Sibley, and was transferred here and promoted to superintendent, when Mr. Page, the former superintendent, went to Murlington, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Rambow have only one child, Earl, a fine young fellow, who will finish High School this year. Mrs. Rambow's mother makes her home with them, and altogether it is a mighty fine family.

Superintendent Rambow is deeply interested in his job and spares neither time nor labor in a strenuous effort to achieve the highest percentage possible in production with the lowest possible percentage of seconds. The product is colored goods of various styles that are very pretty and durable, some of which make lovely house dresses. Mr. Rambow and Mr. Creed, the cloth room overseer, presented me with some of the nicest patterns—a gift that was deeply appreciated. I might have to resort to Eve's methods (only I'd use caladium or "elephant ears" instead of fig leaves), if the mills didn't contribute to my wardrobe. It sure takes a lot of clothes to travel all the time.

Enterprise Mill is sure primping up. New floors; remodeling and reflooring the offices. Lots of clean paint, inside the mill, and people happy over the additional light and sanitary environment. People are more contented and can do better work in pretty surroundings.

Christmas at both the Sibley and Enterprise Mills will long be remembered as one among the most delightful the operatives have ever known, with generous bags of fruit,

baskets of groceries and toys, going out to every operative's home, both white and colored. The aged, especially, were carefully looked after, and no doubt those who played "Santa" were fully as happy as those who were remembered—as "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

Overseers at Sibley—J. T. Frye, Superintendent; Fred Hurt, carder; Clarence Smith, spinner; J. B. Wiggins, weaver; Joe Dockins, cloth room; T. B. Senn, yard; S. M. McKeown, dyer; W. H. Wallace, master mechanic.

Overseers at Enterprise—W. E. Rambow, Superintendent; Ed Harmon, carder; M. B. Baldwin, spinner; Edgar Lane, weaver; E. B. Creed, cloth room; C. L. Williams, yard; S. M. McLin, master mechanic.

Clearwater, S. C.—Seminole Mills

When I looked over the names of officials here, I was about to pass on. Didn't know any of them and was sure they knew nothing of me and cared less. Could see myself getting my card back from the watchman, with the information: "Sorry, but the superintendent is 'tied up,' very busy and can't see you today." But one never knows! I have never met a more delightful young man than Superintendent Sam Winsper, bachelor. Girls, take notice—he is young and handsome, pleasant and courte-ous.

When I told him I was prepared to be turned away without meeting him, he made a remark that I will never forget—and one that should sink deep into the hearts of some officials whose hardest job is trying to impress the public of their tremendous importance. Here is what Mr. Winsper said;

"Aunt Becky, when you find a man who can't spare a few minutes to be courteous to people who call to see him on business, just mark it down that he is not running his job—the job is running him." Well, Mr. Winsper is running his job all right, then, and it was a real pleasure to meet him and his splendid overseers.

This mill manufactures spun rayon fancy dress goods of exceptionally nice quality and pretty patterns. Carding and spinning of rayon, as well as weaving, is done here. No cotton used at all.

The mill and front yard makes a lovely picture with its artistically arranged walks, borders, shrubbery and green grass. The mill and village property have been greatly improved in recent months. The overseers all take our journal, and like it.

Overseers—B. W. Baker is carder; C. L. Busbee, spinner, spooler, warper and twister; Paul J. Gwinn, slasher and weaver; F. L. Kelley, supply man.

Robert G. Pitts is a section man in carding who knows a good thing. He hunted me up and subscribed to The Textile Bulletin. May his tribe increase!

Barnsville, Ga.—Aldora Mills

It had been some years since "Aunt Becky" had visited here, but she was recognized immediately——so I guess the years have been kind to me.

This mill makes tire cord yarns for the General Tire and Rubber Company, and is going nicely with plenty of good, contented help, busily engaged in making a superior product.

A HEALTHY PLACE

On meeting the overseers and superintendent, one is immediately under the impression that Aldora Mills community is an unusually healthy locality. The superintendent and all the overseers average over 200 pounds each, and the office lady, Mrs. Frances Graves, is just as fine and healthy looking as any of them.

These gentlemen are C. H. Eldridge, superintendent; C. D. Stewart, overseer carding; E. L. Miller, overseer spinning; G. D. Ussery, overseer twisting; R. W. Yawn, master mechanic, and H. A. Stashia, outside overseer.

Macon, Ga.—Atlantic Cotton Mills

One would have to go a long way to find a more friendly, courteous and interesting gentleman than Geo. W. McCommon, president of Atlantic Cotton Mills, whose hobby is "making men." It is his delight to get hold of an ambitious young man and train him for high places in the textile world, and he has done a lot of such work—unselfishly sending them out to other and better positions.



Boy Scouts, Troop 14., of Bibb Mill No. 1, Macon, Ga.

Ernest Holt, a young man of fine promise, is now superintendent here, the first position of the kind he has held, and Mr. McCommon is well pleased with him. The writer had the pleasure of taking dinner with Superintendent and Mrs. Holt.

Overseers here are: First shift—A. N. McAbee, carder; A. B. Fincher, spinner, twister and winder; Robert

Clark, shipping; S. F. Mailey, master mechanic. Second shift—R. D. McDermid, carder; J. A. Peacock, spinner, twister and winder; John Watts, section man in winding.

Willingham Cotton Mills

Everything looked attractively clean and nice around this mill, where the product is heavy duck. There's a health clinic near the mill and at stated intervals a reliable physician is on the job to care for any who need attention physically. I did not see a soul who looked like he had ever needed or ever would need a doctor.

Superintendent G. R. Lynch has been here around 35 years, if I remember correctly, as superintendent. But when one notes his youthful appearance the next thought is, "Well, he must have started mighty young."



F. A. Morrow, Overseer Spinning, Payne Mill, Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon., Ga. He Has Been on the Job Many Years.

The overseers are a friendly bunch of splendid and efficient textile enthusiasts—all loyal and co-operative. It is a real pleasure to call on them.

H. J. Kirby is overseer carding; F. L. Mason, overseer spinning; B. O. Busby, overseer weaving; H. H. Headen, overseer cloth room, and J. L. Gaddy, master mechanic.

Greenville, S. C.—American Spinning Co. Primping Up

It has been some little time since I stopped to see my good friend W. J. Still, superintendent of American Spinning Company, and his splendid and progressive overseers; but I haven't forgotten the heart-warming welcome I received, nor the delightful attitude of our subscribers who began fishing out their pocketbooks as soon as they saw me.

Superintendent Still's hair is the envy of every gal who craves curls; truly, one can't help wondering why men with naturally lovely curly hair hates it and tries to plaster it down with "sta back," when others would give half a life-time to have it and can't! And speaking of curls, there are two things we will never get accustomed to seeing—and that's a man in a beauty parlor getting a wave, and a girl smoking cigarettes in public places—though we admire their "spunk."

But back to the mill, where Superintendent Still holds the reins of as fine a team as ever pulled a textile load.

Overseers—G. M. Bayne, carder; W. T. Morton, spinner; W. A. McNeace, weaver; R. D. Dillard, cloth room; M. C. Kirkpatrick, master mechanic; W. M. Belk, outside; W. Grady Neely, supply man.

Classified Department

MASTER MECHANIC Wants Position— Thoroughly experienced; industrious; strictly sober. Can furnish best of references. Address "M. M.," care Textile Bulletin.

FOR SALE OR RENT

On a reasonable basis, Yarn Mill fully equipped for 10 and 12 yarns; 2,080 spindles. Lowell machinery.

D. L. Rosenau Tuscaloosa, Ala.

POSITION WANTED as superintendent or overseer weaving; age 32; experienced on both plain and fancy weaving, grey and colored; also design and get fabric analysis. At present employed as superintendent or weaving. Address "Weaving," care Textile Bulletin.

SALESMEN WANTED — For Southern territory. Accessory can be sold to all textile mills, on money-back guarantee. Can be handled as side line. Give preference of territory. Address "H. W.," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED

Position as carder or assistant; age 34; capable of handling any job; mill making sheetings preferred.

Address "R. B. G.," Care Textile Bulletin.

FOR SALE

113—Model E Draper Looms, size 44", Lacey top harness motion, worm take up, Roper let-off, tape selvage motion, midget feelers, year 1917. Also have 6-40" and 24-42" Model K Drapers, 20 harness. Above looms available for inspection.

Address "E. & K.," Care Textile Bulletin

FOR SALE

1080-10 x 5 Intermediate Flyers with pressers at 50c each F. O. B. Berryton, Ga.

Berryton Mills Berryton, Ga.

COST AND EFFICIENCY MAN

Now employed, Age 30. Desire connection as superintendent of small mill or assistant superintend-ent and cost man in larger plant. Address "Efficiency," Care Textile Bulletin.

DYEING EQUIPMENT
The have complete raw stock, dyehouse equipment for sale. Good condition.

Ada McLean Mills

Lumberton, N. C.



218 (DAY.)-TELEPHONE - (NIGHT) 3916

Paul B. Eaton

PATENT LAWYER 1408 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. 514 Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C. Former Member Examining Corps U. S. Patent Office

tor of internal revenue, to appear before him at 10 o'clock Friday morning, January 29th, to show cause why he should not be restrained from collecting the tax.

Fourteen of plaintiff firms are located in Lenoir, the 15th in Marion. Among the firms seeking to restrain the collection of the tax are the following cotton mills: Hudson Cotton Mills Co., Caldwell Cotton Mill Co., Inc., Whitnel Cotton Mills Co., Inc., Moore Cotton Mill Co., Inc., and Nelson Cotton Mill Co., Inc.

WELL DRILLING and WATER SYSTEMS

Work supervised by Registered Engineer

We have drilled wells and installed water systems for some of the South's best known textile plants and municipalities. Names on request.

Survey of your particular problem and estimate gladly furnished without obligation.

CAROLINA DRILLING & EQUIPMENT CO. Sanford, N. C.

Mill Pay Roll Bandit Given 20 To 25 Years

Rockingham, N. C .- Oscar Quick, paroled California prisoner, was sentenced to 20 to 25 years in State's prison by Judge Wilson Warlick here on kidnaping and robbery charges growing out of the Hannah Pickett Mill pay roll robbery December 10th. On December 10th at 9 a. m. he appeared in the Hannah Picket Mill office, where a \$12,000 pay roll was being prepared. Using a toy pistol, he ordered Treasurer M. B. Leath and four others to put their hands up, and then made Leath drive him

in Leath's car toward the South Carolina line with a bag containing \$3,576 in cash.

Social Security **Taken To Courts**

Greensboro, N. C.—Social Security is attacked as unconstitutional in 15 equity actions instituted here in United States District Court to restrain collection of the tax imposed by the act on payrolls totalling around \$2,500,000.

An order was signed by Judge Johnson J. Hayes in each case requiring Charles H. Robertson, collec-

Discussion Of **New Glass Fiber**

Perhaps the first public discussion of the new glass fiber is to be held on Tuesday, January 26th, at a luncheon of the Textile Square Club in New York. D. C. Simpson, of the Owens-Illinois Glass Co., Newark, O., will deliver the talk, and expects to have with him a variety of cloths woven from this glass fiber. Mr. Simpson is manager of the product analysis department, Industrial and Structural Products Division, of the Owens-Illinois Co.

Mr. Simpson expects to give a general picture of this development. present applications for the material, and future possibilities." The luncheon will be held at the Arkwright

CHARLOTTE

Center of the South's Full-Fashioned Hosiery Industry

is the Logical

Distributing Point and Branch Location

For Concerns That Sell to the

Southern Textile Industry

CONSIDER THESE FACTS:

CHARLOTTE is the center of the Carolinas, where are located nearly two-thirds of all the spindles, two-thirds of all the looms, and almost half of all the knitting machines in the South.

NORTH CAROLINA is now the first State in knit goods manufacture in the South, with Tennessee second.

CHARLOTTE is headquarters for the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, Southern Textile Association, North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and the Southern Hosierv Manufacturers' Association.

In CHARLOTTE are located the Southern Shops of Whitin Machine Works, Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Saco-Lowell Shops, and Parks-Cramer Co.; and the Southern Laboratories of nationally known chemical and dyestuffs manufacturers.

CHARLOTTE has more full fashion knitting machines than any other city in the South.

CHARLOTTE has modern office buildings, and warehouse facilities.

CHARLOTTE is a railway and motor express center.

CHARLOTTE is connected with all the important textile points in the Carolinas, Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia by hard surface highways.

CHARLOTTE is only an overnight train trip from New York.

CHARLOTTE is on the E. A. T. New York to Atlanta mail and passenger line.

CHARLOTTE has four National Banks and the Carolinas Branch of the Federal Reserve System.

CHARLOTTE is the home of SOUTHERN KNITTER and TEXTILE BULLETIN.

For Further Information Write

The Charlotte Chamber Of Commerce

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Charlotte Welcomes You At All Times

Southern Sources of Supply

For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

ABBOTT MACHINE CO., Wilton, N. H. Sou. Agt., L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

AKRON BELTING CO., Akron, O. Sou. Branches, 209 Johnton Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; 905 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; 20 Adams Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

C.; 20 Adams Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO., Milwaukee; Wis. Sou. Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga., Healey Bldg., Berrien Moore, Mgr.; Baitimore, Md., Lexington Bldg., A. T. Jacobson, Mgr.; Birmingham, Ala., Webb Crawford Bldg., John J. Greagan, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., Johnston Bldg., William Parker, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., Tennessee Electric Power Bldg., D. S. Kerr, Mgr.; Chattanote, Tex., Santa Fe Bldg., E. W. Burbank, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., Shell Bldg., K. P. Ribble, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., Canal Bank Bldg., F. W. Stevens, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., Electric Bldg., C. L. Crosby, Mgr.; St. Louis, Mo., Rallway Exchange Bldg., C. L. Orth, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., Frost National Bank Bldg., Earl, Hury, Mgr.; Tampa, Fls., 415 Hampton St., H. C. Flanagan, Mgr.; Tulsa, Okla., 18 North Guthrie St., D. M. McCargar, Mgr.; Washington, D. C., Southern Bldg., L. Detroit, Mich. Sou. Offices:

AMERICAN BLOWER CORP., Detroit, Mich. Sou. Offices: Court Square Bidg., Baltimore, Md.; 1211 Commercial Pank Bidg., Charlotte, N. C.; Rooms 716-19, 101 Marietta St. Bidg., Atlanta, Ga.; 846 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.; 1005-6 American Bidg., Cincinnati, Ohio; 619 Mercantile Bidg., Dallas, Tex.; 201 Petroleum Bidg., 1314 Texas Ave., Houston, Tex.; 310 Mutual Bidg., Kansas City, Mo.; 620 S. 5th St., Architects & Bidrs. Exhibit Bidg., Louisville, Ky.; 1433 Oliver Bidg., Pittsburgh. Pa.; 7 North 6th St., Richmond, Va.

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C., Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

AMERICAN ENKA CORP., 271 Church St., New York City. ou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. I. Southern plant, Charlotte, N. C.

AMERICAN PAPER TUBE CO., Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreath, P. O. Box 11, Charlotte, N. C. ARMSTRONG CORK PRODUCTS CO. (Textile Division), Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 33 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. T. L. Hill.

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., Inc., Providence, R. I. Frank W. Johnson, Sou. Mgr., Box 1268, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Robert E. Buck, Box 904, Greenville, S.C.; Harold T. Buck, 1615 12th St., Columbus, Ga.; W. Chester Cobb, Hotel Russell Erskine, Huntsville, Ala.

Huntsville, Ala.

ASHWORTH BROS., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

ATLANTA HARNESS & REED MFG. CO., Atlanta, Ga. G. P. Carmichael, Atlanta Office; Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi Rep., Barney R. Cole, Atlanta Office; North Carolina and South Carolina Rep., Dave Jones, Greenville, S. C.

BAHNSON CO., THE, Winston-Salem, N. C. North and South Carolina Rep., S. C. Stimson, Winston-Salem, N. C. Sou. Rep., I. L. Brown, 886 Drewery St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga. Northern Rep., F. S. Frambach, 703 Embree Crescent, Westfield, N. J. Western Rep., D. D. Smith, 814 W. South St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

BANCROFT BELTING CO., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Ernest

BANCROFT BELTING CO., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Ernest. Culbreth, P. O. Box 11, Charlotte, N. C.

F. Culbreth, P. O. Box 11, Charlotte, N. C.

BARBER-COLMAN CO., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W.

McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C., J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

CHARLES BOND CO., 617 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou.

Reps., Harold C. Smith, Greenville, S. C.; Harold C. Smith, Jr.,

Greenville, S. C.; John C. Turner, P. O. Box 1344, Atlanta, Ga.

BORNE, SCRYMSER CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City.

Sou. Mgr., H. L. Siever, P. O. Box 1169, Charlotte, N. C. Sales

Reps., W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. C.

Young, 1216 Kenilworth Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; John Ferguson,

303 Hill St., LaGrange, Ga.

BROWN CO., DAVID, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps., Ralph.

Gossett, Woodside Bidg., Greenville, S. C.; William J. Moore,

Woodside Bidg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin,

Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Sin
gleton, Dallas, Tex.; S. Frank Jones, 209 Johnston Bidg., Char
lotte, N. C.

BROWN & CO., D. P., Philadelphia, Pa. Son. Box.

BROWN & CO., D. P., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep., N. W. Pyle, Box 834, Charlotte, N. C.; F. H. Sawyer, Box 187, Green-ville, S. C.

CAMPBELL & CO., JOHN, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps., M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N C.

CAROLINA DRILLING & EQUIPMENT CO., Sanford, N. C. CAROLINA REFRACTORIES CO., Hartsville, S. C.

CHARLOTTE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, Inc., Charlotte,

CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING CO., Charlotte, N. C. CIBA CO., Inc., Greenwich and Morton Sts., New York City. Sou. Offices and Warehouses, Charlotte, N. C.

CLINTON CO., Clinton, Iowa. Sou. Agt., Luther Knowles, Jr., Hox 127, Tel. 2-2434, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Grady Gilbert, Box 127, Charlotte; Clinton Sales Co., Inc., Byrd Miller, 2 Morgan Bidg., Greenville, S. C.; Lee Gilbert, Box 481, Tel. 2913, Spartanburg, S. C.; A. C. Boyd, 1071 Bellevue Drive, N.E., Tel. Hemlock 7055, Atlanta, Ga. Stocks carried at Carolina Transfer & Storage Co., Charlotte; Consolidated Brokerage Co., Greenville, S. C. Atlanta Service Warehouse, Atlanta.

COMMERCIAL FACTORS CORP., 2 Park Ave., New York City. Sou Rep., T. Holt Haywood, Reynolds Bldg., Winston-Salem, N. C.

Salem, N. C.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C., John R. White, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C., J. Canty Alexander, Asst. Sou. Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co. (Mill and Paper Starch Div.), Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., C. G. Stover, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., 324-25 N. C. Bank Bldg., Greensboro, N. C., W. R., Joyner, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., Comer Bldg., Birmingham, Ala., L. H. Kelley, Mgr. Stocks carried at convenient points.

CRESPI, BAKER & CO., 411 1/2 S. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C. CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Plant, Charlotte, N. C.

CUTLER, ROGER W., 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office, Woodside Bidg., Greenville, S. C. Sou. Agents: B. L. Stewart Roller Shop, Laurinburg, N. C.; Dixie Roller Shop, Rockingham, N. C.; A. J. Whittemore & Sons, Burlington, N. C.; The Georgia Roller Covering Co., Griffin, Ga.; Textile Roll Covering Works, LaGrange, Ga.; East Point Roller Cov. Co., East Point, Ga.; Dixie Roll & Cot Co., Macon, Ga.; Morrow Roller Shop, Albemarle, N. C.; Peerless Roll Covering Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Textile Roll & Cot Co., Dallas, Tex.; Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Anniston Roll Covering Co., Anniston, Ala.

DARY RING TRAVELER CO., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep., John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C., Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

DAUGHTRY SHEET METAL CO., Charlotte, N. C.

DENISON MFG. CO., THE, 145 Lyman St., Asheville, N. C. Sou. Rep., L. B. Denison, Genl. Mgr.

DENTSON MFG. CO., THE, 145 Lyman St., Asheville, N. C. Sou. Rep., L. B. Denison, Genl. Mgr.

DILLARD PAPER CO., Greensboro, N. C., Greenvilla, S. C. Sou. Reps., E. B. Spencer, Box 681, Charlotte, N. C.; Jess Caldwell, East Radford, Va.

DRAPER CORPORATION, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep., E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga., W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C., Clare H. Draper, Jr.

DUNKEL CO., PAUL A., 32 Wall St., New York City.

DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc., E. I., Dyestuffs Div., Wilmington, Del. John L. Dabbs, Mgr.; D. C. Newman, Asst. Mgr.; E. P. Davidson, Asst. Mgr.—Technical. Sou. Warehouses, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Reps., L. B. Green, H. B. Constable, W. R. Ivey, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, W. M. Hunt, 1031 Jefferson Standard Bildg., Greensboro, N. C.; B., Dabbs, John L. Dabbs, Jr., 715 Providence Bildg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; R. D. Sloan, Amanda Apt., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 135 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Dimon Court Apt., Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; Tom Taylor, Newnan, Ga.

Taylor, Newnan, Ga.

DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc., E. I., The R. & H. Chemcalls Dept., Wilmington, Del. R. M. Levy, Dist. Sales Mgr., 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.

EATON, PAUL B., 213 Johnston Bidg., Charlotte, N. C.

EMMONS LOOM HARNESS CO., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps., George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 531, Charlotte, N. C.; Herbert Booth, Claridge Manor Apt., Birmingham, Ala.

ENGINEERING SALES CO., 217 Builders' Bidg., Charlotte, N. C.; S. R. and V. G. Brookshire.

FAFNIR BEARING CO., New Britain, Conn. Sou. Reps., Stanley D. Berg, No. 321 N. Caswell Road, Charlotte, N. C.; A. G. Laughridge, No. 248 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.

FRANKLIN MACHINE CO., 44 Cross St., Providence, R. L.

FRANKLIN MACHINE CO., 44 Cross St., Providence, R. I.

FRANKLIN MACHINE CO., 44 Cross St., Providence, R. I. FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Plants, Greenville, S. C., and Chattanooga, Tenn.

GENERAL COAL CO., 1019 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. C. L. Rowe, Sou. Sales Mgr.; S. P. Hutchinson, Jr., Asst. Sou. Sales Mgr.; Reps., J. W. Lassiter, Grace American Bldg., Richmon, Va.; D. H. R. Wigg, Law Bldg., Norfolk, Va.; W. A. Counts, Law and Commerce Bldg., Bluefield, W. Va.; J. C. Borden, Greensboro, N. C.; H. C. Moshell, Charleston, S. C.; G. P. W. Black, Greenville, S. C.; F. W. Reagan, Asheville, N. C.; H. G. Thompson, Bristol, Tenn.

GENERAL DYESTUFF CORP., 230 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C., B. A. Stitgen, Mgr.

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices and Warehouses, Atlanta, Ga. E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va., W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., E. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex., E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgrs.; Oklahima City, Okla., F.

D. Hathway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs.. Sou. Sales Offices, Birmingham, Ala.. R. T. Brooke, Mgr: Chattanooga, Tenn., W. O. Me-Kinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex., A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn., A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky., E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn., G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., I. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops, Atlanta, Ga.; W. J. Selbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

GENERAL ELECTRIC VAPOR LAMP CO., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps., Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercelal Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

GILL LEATHER CO., Salem, Mass. Sou. Reps., Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Tex.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Ralph Gossett, Greenville, S. C.; Wm. J. Moore, Greenville, S. C.; W. J. Hamner, Gastonia, N. C.

J. Hamner, Gastonia, N. C.

GILMER CO., L. H., Tacony, Philadelphia. Pa. Sou. Factory Rep., William W. Conrad, Greenwood, S. C. Sou. Mill Supply Distributors: Alabama—Owens-Richards Co., Inc., Birmingham; Southern Bearing & Parts Co., Birmingham; Selma Foundry & Machine Co., Selma. Florida—Llewellwyn Machinery Corp., Miami; Harry P. Leue, Inc., Orlando; Johnston Engineering Corp., St. Petersburg; Southern Pump & Supply Co., Tampa. Georgia—Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta; Corbin Supply Co., Macon; Mill & Ship Supply Co., Savannah (formerly John D. Robinson Co. Mississippi—Soule Steam Feed Works, Meridian. North Carolina—McLeod Leather & Belting Co., Greensboro, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro. South Carolina—Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greensboro. South Carolina—Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greensboro, South Carolina—Greenville Hardware Co., Chattanooga; Browning Belting Co., Knoxville; J. E. Dilworth Co., Memphis; Nashville Machine & Supply Co., Nashville. Virginia—Todd Co., Inc., Norfolk; Smith-Courtney Co., Richmond: Johnston Electric Co., Staunton. West Virginia—Central Electric Repair Co., Fairmont.

GOODRICH CO., B. F., 4th and Brevard Sts., Charlotte, N. C. Atlanta Dist. Office, 376 Nelson St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta Dist. Office, 376 Neison St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.

GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., Inc., The, 'Akron. O. Sou.
Reps., W. C. Killick, 205-207 E. 7th St., Charlotte. N. C.; P. B.
Eckels, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; Boyd Arthur,
Tl3-715 Linden Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; T. F. Stringer, 500-6 N.
Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; E. M. Champlon, 709-11
Spring St., Shreveport, La.; Paul Stevens, 1609-11 First Ave., N.
Birmingham, Ala.; B. S. Parker, Jr., Cor. W. Jackson and Oak
Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.; E. W. Sanders, 209 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.; H. R. Zlerach, 1225-31 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.;
J. C. Pye, 191-199 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

GRASSELLI CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, O. Sou. Office and Varehouse, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.

Warehouse, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.

GRATON & KNIGHT CO., Worcester, Mass. Sales Reps., R. W. Davis, Graton & Knight Co., 313 Vine St., Philadelphia, Pa.; O. D. Landis, 1709 Springdale Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; P. T. Pinckney, Jr., 2360 Forrest Ave., Apt. 3, Memphis, Tenn.; H. L. Cook, Graton & Knight Co., 2615 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex. Jobbers: Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; McGowin-Lyons Hdw. & Supply Co., Mobile, Ala.; C. C. Anderson, 301 Woodside Bldg. Annex, Greenville, S. C.; Cameron & Barkley Co., Charleston, S. C.; Cameron & Barkley Co., Tampa, Fla.; Smith-Courtney Co., Richmond, Va.; Taylor-Parker, Inc., Norfolk, Va.; Battey Machinery Co., Rome, Ga.; Columbus Iron Works, Columbus, Ga.; Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Dallas Belting Co., Dallas, Tex.; Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.; Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Keith-Simmons Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Lewis Supply Co., Jackson, Tenn.; E. D. Morton & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Standard Supply & Hdw. Co., New Orleans, La.

GREENVILLE BELTING CO., Greenville, S. C.

GREENVILLE BELTING CO., Greenville, S. C.

GREENSBORO LOOM REED CO., Box 1375, Greensboro, N. C. Phone Greensboro 5071 collect. Geo. A. McFetters, Pres. and Mgr.; Geo. H. Batchelor, sales manager.

GULF OIL CORPORATION OF PA., Successor to GULF RE-FINING CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. Division Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga.—A. W. Ripley, Greenville, S. C.; T. C. Scaffe, Spartanburg, S. C.; J. H. Hooten, Gastonia, N. C.; R. G. Burkhalter, Charlotte, N. C.; G. P. King, Jr., Augusta, Ga.; Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; New Orleans, La.; Houston, Tex.; Louisville, Ky.; Toledo, O.

HART PRODUCTS CORP., 1440 Broadway, New York City. D. Hathway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices, Birming-Sou. Mgr., Charles C. Clark, Box 274, Spartanburg, S. C. Sales Reps., Tally W. Piper, Box 534, Fairfax, Ala.

H & B AMERICAN MACHINE CO., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Offices, 815 The Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., J. C. Martin, Agt.; Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. W. Rimmer, Mgr.; Fritz Sweifer, Fred Dickinson, Jim Miller, sales and service representatives.

HERCULES POWDER CO., Wilmington, Del. Sou. Reps., Chas. H. Stone, Charlotte, N. C.

HERMAS MACHINE CO., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

HERMAS MACHINE CO., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

HOLBROOK RAWHIDE CO., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Distribtors, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C., and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Greenville, S. C., and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky. HOUGHTON & Co., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Sales Mgr., W. H. Brinkley, 1410 First National Bank Bidg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Walter Andrews, 1306 Court Square Bidg., Baltimore, Md.; C. L. Elgert, 1306 Court Square Bidg., Baltimore, Md.; C. B. Kinney, 1410 First National Bank Bidg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. J. Reilly, 2855 Peachtree, Apt. No. 45, Atlanta, Ga.; James A. Brittain, 1526 Sutherland Place, Home-

wood, Birmingham, Ala.; J. W. Byrnes, 333 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.; B. E. Dodd 333 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.

HOUGHTON WOOL CO., 253 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Jas. E. Taylor, P. O. Box 2084, Charlotte, N. C.

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant, 244 Forsyth St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga., Guy L. Melchor, Mgr. Sou. Rep., Guy L. Melchor, Jr., Atlanta Office; S.W. Rep., Rus-sell A. Singleton, Mail Route 5. Dallas, Tex.

JACOBS MFG. CO., E. H. Danielson, Conn. Sou. Rep., W. Irving Bullard, Pres., Charlotte. N. C. Mgr. Sou. Service Dept., S. B. Henderson, Greer, S. C.; Sou. Distributors, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensoro. N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Montgomery & Crawford. Spartanburg, S. C.; Industrial Supply Co., Clinton, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C., and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

JACKSON LUMBER CO., Lockhart, Ala

JOHNSON CHAS. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina pecialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

KEEVER STARCH CO., Columbus, O. Sou. Office, 1200 Wood-side Bidg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agt. Sou. Warehouses, Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C., Burlington, N. C. Sou. Reps., Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castlle, 515 N. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 1115 S. 26th St., Birmingham, Ala.

LAUREL SOAP MFG. CO., Inc., 2607 E. Tioga St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep., A. Henry Gaede, P. O. Box 1083, Charlotte, N. C.

LINK-BELT CO., Philadelphia-Chicago, Indianapolis. Sou. Offices: Atlanta Plant. 1116 Murphy Ave., S.W., I. H. Barbee, Mgr.; Baltimore, 913 Lexington Bidg., H. D. Alexander: Dallas Warehouse. 413-15 Second Ave., E. C. Wendell. Mgr.; New Orleans, 747 Tchoupitoulas St.

MAGUIRE & Co., JOHN P., 370 Fourth Ave., New York City, ou. Rep., Taylor R. Durham, First Nat'l, Bank Bldg., Charlotte,

Sou. Rep., Taylor R. Durham. First Nat'l. Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

MANHATTAN RUBBER MFG. DIV. OF RAYBESTOS-MAN-HATTAN, Inc.. Passalc. N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps.. The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama—Anniston, Anniston Hdw. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent): Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Noofin Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tassalossa. Allen & Jemison Co.; Montgomery, Teague Hdw. Co. Florida—Jacksonville, Cameron & Barkley Co. Mami, Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, Cameron & Barkley Co. Hamia, Cameron & Barkley Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent): Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeTreville (Special Agent): Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent): Menucky—Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Coluisville, Graft-Pelle Co. North Carolina—Asheville, T. S. Morrison & Co.; Charlotte, Charlotte Supply Co.; Durham, Dillon Supply Co.; Elizabeth City, Elizabeth City iron Works & Supply Co.; Fayetwille, Huske Hdw. House; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Kester Machinery Co. and Beeson Hdw. Co.; Leneyth Shelby Supply Co.; Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Shelby Shelby Supply Co.; Wilmington, Salem, Kester Machinery Co. South Carolina—Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Sumter, Sumter Machinery Co.; Spartanburg, Montgomery & Crawford, Tennessee—Chattanooga, Chattanooga Belting & Supply Co.; Johnson City, Summers Hdw. Co.; Knasville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, Buford, Bros., Inc. Salesmen—E. H. Oiney, 101 Gertrude St. Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, Buford, Bros., Inc. Salesmen—E. H. Oiney, 101 Gertrude St. Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, Buford, Bros., Inc. Salesmen—E. H. Oiney, 101 Gertrude St. Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, W. J. Savage C

THE MERROW MACHINE CO., 8 Laurel St., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Reps., E. W. Hollister, P. O. Box 2143, Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Moreland, P. O. Box 895, Atlanta, Ga

MURRAY LABORATORY, Greenville, S. C.

NATIONAL ANILINE & CHEMICAL CO., 40 Rector St., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Julian T. Chase, Res. Mgr., Kenneth Mackenzie, Asst. to Res. Mgr., Sou. Reps., Dyer S. Moss, A. R. Akerstrom, W. L. Barker, C. E. Blakely, Frank L. Feazle, Charlotte Office, James I. White, Amer. Savings Bk. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; H. A. Rodgers, 1004 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. H. Shuford, Harry L. Shinn, 932 Jefferson Standard Life Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; E. L. Pemberton, 324 Dick St., Fayetteville, N. C.

NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO., Harrison, N. J. Sou, Reps., R. B. MacIntyre, 801 E. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 799 Argonne Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou, Office and Warehouse, 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou, Agt., C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C. Sou, Reps., L. E. Taylor, Fox 272, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. B. Askew,, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. B. Askew,, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.

N. Y. & N. J. LUBRICANT CO., 292 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou, Office, 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C., Lewis W. Thomason, Sou, Dist. Mgr., Sou, Warehouses, Charlotte, N. C., Spartanburg, S. C., Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C.

NORLANDER MACHINE CO., New Bedford, Mass. Sou, Plant, 213 W. Long St., Gastonia, N. C.

NORMA-HOFFMANN, BEARINGS, CORP., Stamford, Corp.

NORMA-HOFFMANN BEARINGS CORP.. Stamford, Conn. Sou. Rep., E. W. Lawrence, 1841 Plaza, Charlotte, N. C. ONYX OIL & CHEMICAL CO., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., Edwin W. Klumph, 1716 Garden Terrace, Charlotte, N. C. PARKS-CRAMER CO., Plants at Fitchburg, Mass., and Charlotte, N. C. Atlanta Office, Bona Allen Bldg.

PLYMOUTH BOX & PANEL CO. Sales Office, 614 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sales Staff, E. J. Mueller, C. P. Semmlow. Plant at Plymouth, N. C.

PERKINS & SON, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass.

ROY & SONS, B. S., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office, 21 Byrd Blvd., Greenville, S. C. John R. Roy, Representative.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C., Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices, Atlanta, Ga., John L. Graves, Mgr.; Greenville, S. C.

SAROGRAN CO., THE, Boston, Mass. Sou. Dist. Mgr., John T. Wilkes, P. O. Box 10, Laurens, S. C.; M. Frank Reid, 258 E. Main St., Laurens, S. C. Eastern Tenn. and Ga.

SCHOLTEN'S CHEMISCHE FABRIEKEN, W. A., Groningen, Holland. Sou. Rep., H. D. Meincke, 814 Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

EYDEL CHEMICAL CO., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., Har-P. Goller, Greenville, S. C.; Francis P. Boyer, Lowell, Mass.

SEYDEL-WOOLLEY CO., 748 Rice St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., THE, Cleveland, O. Sou, Reps., E. H. Stegar, 212 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Olney, 153 E. Main St., Spartanburg, S. C.; W. O. Masten, 2308 S. Main St., Winston-Salem, N. C.; J. K. Montague, 230 Bay View Blvd., Portsmouth, Va.; T. R. Moore, 509 Westover Ave., Roanoke, Va.; G. N. Jones, 207 Glascock St., Raleigh, N. C.; John Limbach, 233 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.; D. S. Shimp, 3 Cummins Sta., Nashville, Tenn. Warehouses at Philadelphia, Charlotte, Spartanburg, Atlanta, Columbus, Nashville, Newark and Boston.

*GNODE STEEL STRAPPING CO., 2600-2620 N. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Warehouses and Offices, Greensboro, N. C., 908 Lakeview St., Phone 6935, O. B. Shelton, Rep.; Atlanta, Ga., 113 Courtland St., S.E., A. S. Stephens, Rep.; New Orleans, La., 700 Tchoupitoulas St., P. E. Odenhahl, Rep.

SLIP-NOT BELTING CORP., Kingsport, Tenn.

SOCONY VACUUM OIL CO.. Inc., Southeastern Div. Office, 1602 Baltimore Trust Bldg., Baltimore, Md. Warehouses: Union Storage Warehouse Co., 1000 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Textile Warehouse Co., 511 Rhett St., Greenville, S. C.; South Atlantic Bonded Warehouse Co., Greensboro, N. C.; New South Express Lines, Columbia, S. C.; Terminal Storage Corp., 317 N. 17th St., Richmond, Va.; Taylor Transfer Co., 102 Boush St., Norfolk, Va.

SOLUOL CORP., 123 Georgia Ave., Providence, R. 1.

SOLVAY SALES CORP., 40 Rector St., New York City. Sou. Distributors: Chas. H. Stone, Charlotte, N. C.; Miller-Lenfestey Supply Co., Tampa, Miami, and Jacksonville, Fla. Sou. Rep., H. O. Pierce, 212 S. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C.

SONOCO PRODUCTS CO., Hartsville, S. C.

SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Charlotte, N. C.

STALEY MFG. CO., A. E., Decatur, Ill. Sou. Offices, 1710 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., Wm. H. Randolph, Jr., Sou. Mgr., 812 Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C., Geo, A. Dean, Reps., W. T. O'Steen Greenville, S. C.; John A. Harris, Greens-boro, N. C.; R. R. Berry, Atlanta, Ga.; H. A. Mitchell, Birming-ham Ala.

STANLEY WORKS, THE, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 552 Murphy Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga., H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Rep., Corry Lynch, P. O. Box 1204, Charlotte, N. C.

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office Plant, 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C., H. E. Littlejohn and J. J. Kaufman, Jr., Vice-Pres. in charge of reed plant; Atlanta, Ga., H. Ralford Gaffney, 268 McDonough Blvd., Greensboro, N. C., C. W. Cain.

STEIN, HALL & CO., Inc., 285 Madison Ave., New York City Sou. Office, Johnston Bidg., Charlotte, N. C., Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

STERLING RING TRAVELER CO., 101 Lindsey St., Fall River, Mass. Sou. Rep., Geo. W. Walker, P. O. Box 78, Green-ville, S. C.; D. J. Quillen, P. O. Box 443, Spartanburg, S. C.

ville, S. C.; D. J. Quillen, P. O. Box 443, Spartanburg, S. C. STEWART IRON WORKS, Cincinnati, O. Sales Reps., Peterson-Stewart Fence Construction Co., 241 Liberty St., Spartanburg, S. C.; Ruff Hdw. Co., 1649 Main St., Columbia, S. C.; Lewis M. Clyburn, Box 388, Lancaster, S. C.; J. B. Hunt & Sons, Room 30 Odd Fellows Bldg., Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis L. Merritt, Odd Fellows Bldg., Wilmington, N. C.; D. E. Kehoe, 412 E. 40th St., Savannah, Ga.; R. C. Cropper & Co., 7th and Mulberry Sts., Macon, Ga.; R. A. Brand, 203 Latta Arcade, Charlotte, N. C.; Durham Builders Supply Co., Milton Ave. at Main St., Box 48, Durham, N. C.; Orangeburg Marble & Granite Co., 194 W. Russell St., Orangeburg, S. C.; R. W. Didschuneitt, 1733 Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; W. E. Raines Co., Inc., S. F. C. Bldg., Augusta, Ga.; S. A. Moore, 614 S. Main St., Birmingham, Ala.; F. L. Sherman, 100 Blenville Ave., Mobile, Ala.; T. M. Gorrie, P. O. Box 441, Montgomery, Ala.

TERRELL MACHINE CO., Charlotte, N. C. E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

TEXAS CO., THE, New York, N. Y. District Offices, Box 901. Norfolk, Va., and Box 1722, Atlanta, Ga. Bulk plants and warehouses in all principal cities. Lubrication Engineers, H. L. Marlow, W. H. Grose, W. P. Warner, Greensboro, N. C.; W. H. Goebel, Roanoke, Va.; A. H. Bamman, Norfolk, Va.; P. H. Baker, Spartanburg, S. C.; D. L. Keys, Richmond, Va.

TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

TEXTILE SHOP, THE, Franklin St., Spartanburg, S. C. E. J. Eaddy, Sec. and Treas.

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices, Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga.

U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants, Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn., and Monticello,

Sou. Reps., E. Rowell Holt, 1008 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, C.: M. Ousley, P. O. Box 816, Greenville, S. C.: Chas. Sidney dan, Monticello, Ga., and L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monti-

Jordan, Monticello, Ga., and L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monticello, Ga.

U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Fac Reps. J S. Palmer. 1400-A Woodside Bldg... Greenville, S. C.; L. K. Palmer, P. O. Box 241, Birmingham. Ala.; William M. Moore, 601 Pearl St., Lynchburg, Va.; William H. Patrick. 216 S. Oakland St., Gastonia, N. C. Sou. Distributors Barreled Sunlight, D. A. Hlnes, 316 Twelfth St., Lynchburg, Va.; The Henry Walke Co., P. O. Box 1003, Norfolk, Va.; Bullington Paint Co., Inc., Fourth and Broad Sts., Richmond, Va.; Morgan's, Inc., 111 W. Broad St., Savannah, Ga.; Nelson Hdw. Co., 17 Campbell Ave., E. Roanoke, Va.; Atlantic Paint Co., 207 Meeting St., Charleston, S. C.; Pritchard Paint & Glass Co., of Asheville, 77 Patton Ave., Asheville, N. C.; Gate City Paint Co., 110 N. Greene St., Greensboro, N. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Inc., Spartanburg, S. C.; Dobyns-Taylor Hdw. Co., Kingsport, Tenn.; Chapman Drug Co., 516 State St., Knoxville, Tenn.; The Eason-Morgan Co., 322 Second Ave., N., Nashville, Tenn.; Pinswanger Co. of Tenn., 645-655 Union Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; Campbell Coal Co., 236-240 Marietta St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Favrot Roofing & Supply Co., P. O. Box 116, Station G. New Orleans, La.; Standard Bldg, Mt. Co., Inc., 230 31st St., Birmingham, Ala.; Shaw Paint & Wallpaper Co., Durham, N. C.; Vick Paint Co., 219 W. Fifth St., Winston-Salem, N. C.; Baldwin Supply Co., Bluefield, W. Va.; Baldwin Supply Co., Bluefield, W. Va.; Baldwin Supply Co., Bluefield, W. Va.; Baldwin Supply Co., Logan, W. Va.; Handwin Supply Co., Logan, W. Va.; Handwin Supply Co., Logan, W. Va.; Baldwin Supply Co., Logan, W. Va.; Handwin Supply Co., Logan, W. Va.; Baldwin S

U. S. RING TRAVELER CO., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps., William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 158, Athens, Ga.

VEEDER-ROOT, Inc., Harfford, Conn. Sou. Office, Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C., Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

VICTOR RING TRAVELER CO., Providence, R. I., with Sou. Office and Stock Room at 173 W. Franklin Ave., P. O. Box 842, Gastonia, N. C. Also stock room in charge of B. F. Barnes, Jr., Mgr., 1733 Inverness Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

VISCOSE CO., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Harry L. Dal-

WATSON-WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Millbury, Mass. Sou. Reps., D. C. Ragan. Phone 2235, High Point, N. C.; E. V. Wilson, Phone 4685, Greenville, S. C.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Office, Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps., M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta

WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep., H. Ross Brock, LaFayette, Ga.

WILLIAMS & SONS, I. B., Dover, N. H. Sales Reps., C. C. Withington, 710 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; R. A. Brand, 203 Latta Arcade, Charlotte, N. C.; P. B. Raiford, 188 Washington Lane, Concord, N. C.

WINDLE & CO., J. H., 231 S. Main St., Providence, R. I.

WOLF, JACQUES & CO., Passaic. N. J. Sou. Reps., C. R. Bruning, 306 S. Chapman St., Greensboro, N. C.; G. W. Searell, Jefferson Apts., 501 E. 5th St., Chattanooga, Tenn.

WYTHEVILLE WOOLEN MILLS, Inc., Wytheville, Va. Sou. Reps., Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Montgomery & Crawford Co., Inc., Spartanburg, S. C.; Sullivan Hardware Co., Anderson, S. C.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Russell A. Singleton, Jackson, Miss., and Dallas, Tex.; Proximity Mercantile. Greenshorn, N. C.

Equipment For Sale

HILCHNING HILLIGANIAN CHARLES CANCELLARION CAN

Chances are you'll find a buyer through a

Textile Bulletin

WANT AD



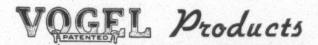
Can never freeze when properly installed!

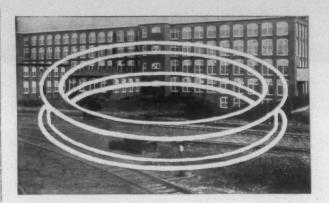


vocet Number One frost-proof closets have been installed in mill villages in all parts of the country. Severe winters have no effect on them—and they will withstand the hardest kind of use and abuse with fewer repairs.

Sold by plumbers everywhere

JOSEPH A. VOGEL COMPANY Wilmington, Del. • St. Louis, Mo.





A quick, low-cost way to increase yarn production

On frames with worn rings, there is easily a 10% to 15% Ring Drag loss in reduced speeds or excessive ends down. Within a short time, at small cost, you can be *selling* this extra 10% to 15% more yarn through the simple step of installing new DIAMOND FINISH High Polish rings.

WHITINSVILLE (MASS.)

SPINNING

Makers of Spinning and



RING CO.

Twister Rings since 1873

Southern Representative: H. ROSS BROCK, Lafayette, Georgia Mid-West Representative: ALBERT R. BREEN, 80 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago

Books That Will Help You With Your Problems

"Clark's Weave Room Calculations"

By W. A. GRAHAM CLARK

Textile Expert of U.S. Tariff Commission

Second edition. Completely revised and enlarged. A practical treatise of cotton yarn and cloth calculations for the weave room. Price, \$3.00.

"Practical Loom Fixing" (Fourth Edition)

By Thomas Nelson

Completely revised and enlarged to include chapters on Rayon Weaving and Rayon Looms. Price, \$1.25.

"Carding and Spinning"

By Geo. F. IVEY

A practical book on Carding and Spinning. Price, \$1.00.

"Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations"

By D. A. Tompkins

Third edition. Completely revised. An elementary text-book for the use of textile schools and home study. Illustrated throughout. Price, \$2.00.

"Remedies for Dyehouse Troubles"

By WM. C. Dodson, B.E.

A book dealing with just that phase of dyeing which constitutes the day's work of the average mill dyer. Price,

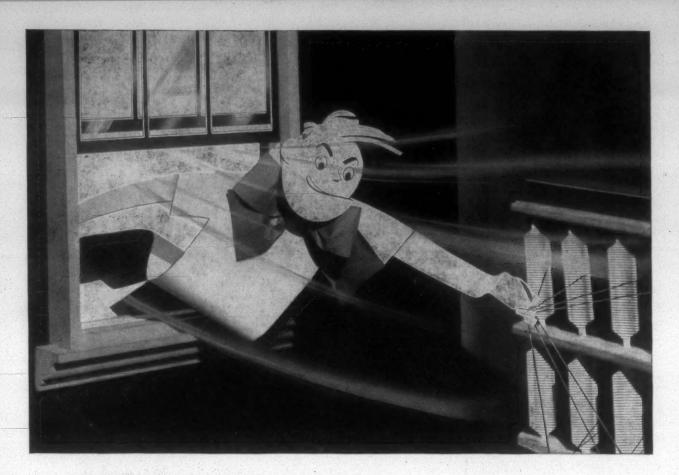
"Cotton Spinners Companion"

By I. C. NOBLE

A handy and complete reference book. Vest size, Price, 75c.

Published By

Clark Publishing Company Charlotte, N. C.



WHEN FRESH AIR GETS TOO FRESH...

Fresh air is fine in its place. But when it comes through spinning and weaving room windows—to lower humidity, cause spotty conditions, ends-down, seconds—it is time to do something.

Close the windows—and change the air with a Parks Automatic Airchanger. This system introduces fresh air, in

measured quantities, circulates it evenly throughout the roomand maintains a constant uniform humidity. Maximum cooling is provided. Working conditions are made more comfortable. Production difficulties are minimized. Quality and rate of output are improved. Costs are cut. Profits increase.

The installation of a Parks Automatic Airchanger is designed to utilize your present humidifying system. For complete information just mail us the coupon. We will also be glad to tell you the names of the mills where the Parks Automatic Airchanger is now helping to cut costs and improve production.

PARKS-CRAMER CO., FITCHBURG, MASS...CHARLOTTE, N. C.



Gentlem Parks A an engi	utor	nat	ic	A	ir	ch	a	ng	eı	·I		Y	0					
Name												,						
Compan	y																	
Address																		
City						0.0		Si	a	te				 			 	

3320